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AN
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
MAKING OF LATIN.
COMPRISING,
AFTER AN EASY, COMPENDIOUS METHOD,
THE
SUBSTANCE OF THE LATIN SYNTAX :
WITH
PROPER ENGLISH EXAMPLES,
MOST OF THEM TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSIC
AUTHORS, IN ONE COLUMN, AND THE LATIN
WORDS IN ANOTHER.

BY JOHN CLARKE,
LATE MASTER OF THE PUBLIC GRAMMAR-SCHOOL IN HULL.

Revised and carefully corrected.

HANOVER, N. H.
PUBLISHED BY JUSTIN HINDS.

Wright & Sibley, printers.

1811.

✓ Edw T 918.11.290

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NOV. 1 1930

PREFACE.

THE many obvious defects in those treatises that have hitherto been published for the instruction of young boys in the making of *Latin*, have not only made it necessary for me to lay them quite aside, and supply the want of them by something more proper (I hope) of my own, for the use of those under my charge ; but gives me likewise some grounds to hope, that the following *introduction* will not be altogether unacceptable to the public.

The writing and speaking of *Latin*, is indeed the most difficult chapter in education at a grammar-school : and as there is nothing either requires or admits more of art, method or contrivance, so there is nothing wherein less is made use of. The method has been to write *English* examples accommodated to *Lily's Syntax*, but that so heedlessly, and with so little regard to the capacities of children, and the true end and design of such an undertaking, that in almost every step, examples of subsequent and antecedent rules lie promiscuously jumbled together ; as if they had been intended for such as were already masters of the *syntax*, and therefore had no occasion for them. The authors, indeed, seem in the con-

trivance of their *English*, to have troubled their heads no farther than only to exemplify the rule they were upon : if that be but done, though with a mixture of such *English* as is in all respects very improper for beginners, they have played their parts sufficiently, they think, and acquitted themselves like men of art.

This is a blunder that runs through all the treatises of this kind, that I have known used in our schools, excepting *Mr. Garretson's* exercises, who has well enough guarded against the common mistake of anticipating the rules ; and has therefore upon that, as well as some other accounts, deserved better of the public, than any that went before him in that way : yet his *English* is such, very often, as will hardly admit of a literal translation : or, if it will, the *Latin* words lie so much out of the way, that neither his index, or the dictionary, will furnish boys, many times, with such as are proper for their purpose ; or, if the latter would do it, yet boys wanting skill to pick and choose, where there is any variety, must blunder perpetually. I am not ignorant of the endeavor that has been used to render those exercises more useful, by printing the *Latin* words along with the *English* ; but this is so far from mending the matter very much, that it is a confirmation of what I have here objected against them.

But this is not the only fault to be found with that treatise ; the author has, by following the confused method of *Lily*, what with

his explications, and what with his additions, drawn the matter out to so tedious a length, as must of necessity be very burthensome to the memories of children. I have endeavored to supply all those defects in the following treatise.

1st, I have distinguished between what is proper for beginners, and what is not ; and have accordingly delivered the substance of the *Latin syntax*, that is to say, all the rules of most necessary and general use, without troubling the young *Tyro* with such things as are rare and uncommon. All that variety of construction, all the nice and critical remarks that must go to the making of a complete *syntax*, are by no means proper for beginners. There is a time for all things ; and the season for putting such things to boys, as are more difficult, and occur but seldom, is when that which is of frequent and common use is thoroughly digested.

2^{dly}, I have disposed the rules in such order, as I thought would be most easy for the memory, and most proper in other respects to my design. : I begin with those for the *concord*s, the *nominative* after *sum*, &c. the *accusative* after the *verb transitive*, the government of the *prepositions*, and that common case of the *accusative* and *infinitive mood*. These were of necessity to be laid down first, being of such general use, that no sentence can be without some of them ; and they occur, either all, or most of them, in most complex sentences : so that, unless these had been premised in the first place,

the contrivance of proper *English* would have been impossible.

After this, I deliver the rules of each *case* by themselves, as judging this way of proceeding more proper than that of *Lily's*; who by treating of the government of each part of speech by itself, has been obliged to give the rules for each *case*, some in one part of his *syntax*, and some in another: which method, whether it be so convenient or natural as that which presents the young scholar with the use of each *case* in one continued view, I shall leave to the consideration of the judicious reader. I have likewise endeavored to bring that part of the *syntax* I judged necessary for beginners, into a narrower compass, by reducing all words of like nature and government under one rule.

3dly, The examples are, for the most part, taken from the classic authors; being such sentences as I found were capable of a literal translation, with little or no alteration; that the propriety of the *Latin* words will not be disputed me, I hope; and the translation will look a little more like *Latin* than that of *Garretson's*, or any other the like *English* can do, which is for the most part so improper and uncouth, as must needs be offensive to a *Latin* ear. And, by the use of this *introduction*, boys will get a considerable insight into the language of the *Roman* historians, before they begin to read them; an advantage not to be had from any other books of this nature, where the matter is so remote from that of the classic au-

thors they are to make use of ; and the *Latin* terms, through the ill contrivance of their *English*, or want of skill in their teachers, are so barbarous and improper, that they not only give them no help for the reading of their classics, but leave such a tincture behind them, and give so vicious a taste, as they will hardly ever get quit of again, at school however. If there are some things to be met with, which the propriety of our *English* tongue will hardly admit of, it was almost unavoidable in a work of this nature ; where I was obliged to bring the style of my *English* to as near a conformity with the *Latin* as possible, unless I would have writ booty, and crossed my own design.

4thly, The examples are of three sorts. The first, that immediately follow the rule, are short, wherein nothing farther is designed, than only to exemplify that rule. The second sort are longer ; wherein not only the rule, to which they are subjoined, is exemplified, but all the foregoing rules are brought in play again, as much as possible, the better to fix them in the memory. Whereas, without this contrivance, boys would forget one rule, while they are learning another. The third sort which begin with this mark ¶, exemplify all the foregoing and subsequent rules promiscuously ; and for that reason are not to be meddled with the first time they go through the book (for I judge it convenient they should go through it more than once.) And in most of these examples I have ventured to put the *Lat-*

in words in their proper order, i. e. the same they have in the authors from whence I bring them ; which, in the other examples, would have been unseasonable. For it was undoubtedly a very gross blunder in *Garretson's* exercises, as they were at first published by *Baily*, to place the words in a different order from that of the *English* ; it being impossible in such a method, for boys, before they had made any acquaintance almost with words, to know what *Latin* words answer to the *English* ; they must therefore blunder perpetually : besides, it will be soon enough to instruct them in the proper placing of words, when they have digested the rules of their *syntax*. To attempt it sooner, is to perplex and confound them, and can serve for no other purpose, but to divert their attention from what is at that time their only proper business, the rules of construction.

5thly. I have put the *Latin* words in a column along with the *English* ; a thing very requisite and useful in works of this nature, to save the trouble of consulting indexes and dictionaries, as well as to prevent the use of improper and barbarous terms, and false spelling, which would be otherwise unavoidable ; as, I believe all masters find to their sorrow ; not to say too, that boys will hereby be enabled to make a much quicker progress than they would do, were they to search an index or a dictionary, for the words they want.

The most proper method of using this *intro-*

duction, I think, would be to make the boys not only to translate some part of it every night, by way of exercise, but read it into *Latin*, in the school, in the following manner. Let them begin but with one sentence or two at a lesson, which the master must read to them two or three times over, explaining the rule, and shewing them how they are to apply it. After they are thus advanced three or four pages, they may be brought back again; and read every lesson two or three sentences, till they have got four or five pages beyond where they left off before. Then let them begin again, reading at every lesson three or four sentences, till they are advanced half a dozen, or half a score pages beyond their former progress. And let this method of drawing them back from the beginning, and increasing their task, be pursued, till they are masters of the preliminary rules, can readily translate the examples, and give a reason for every thing they do; after which it will be sufficient to draw them back only to the place where you find their skill begins to fail them. They must be sure likewise, at the same time, to get the rules they are upon perfectly without book, and say them to the master, before they give an account of their lesson to him. I insist the more upon this way of using the following treatise, because I look upon the common method to be very deficient in this point; there being little or nothing of this nature done in any of our *grammar-schools*, that I

know of ; though a very little consideration be enough to satisfy any reasonable man, that if the bringing boys to a genuine *Latin* style, be the most difficult part of a master's business, a proportionate share of time and application ought to be allowed for it. It is owing to this oversight in the vulgar method of teaching, that boys of good parts blunder on for five or six years together, without being masters of so much as the common rules of the syntax ; whereas I am abundantly convinced, from my own experience in the matter, that a boy of any tolerable capacity, may, in about two years time, or three, however, from his first entrance in the *Latin* tongue, be brought to a good mastery in the following *introduction*. But though I know this to be practicable, yet I do not think it proper to enter boys so very soon as is commonly done in the making of *Latin*. I am of opinion it would be better to defer it till they can read an easy *Latin* author ; by that time their reason will be riper, and better able to deal with so difficult a subject as *grammar* really is.

The reader is desired to take notice, that as oft as the twelfth, eighteenth and twentieth rules are exemplified under the rules that follow them, the prepositions are omitted in the *Latin* column, on purpose to make the boys be upon their guard, and reflect upon their rules ; which they would be apt to neglect and overlook, had the prepositions been inserted. Though this omission, and the reason of it,

be very obvious to those who have any tolerable acquaintance with the *Latin* tongue ; yet, since I consider this book may fall into the hands of such teachers as have no great skill in that language, I have thought fit to give this advertisement for their sakes, to prevent their mistaking me.

The reader is desired to take notice too, that the same method is observed, with respect to the note upon the nineteenth rule, containing a direction for the use of the preposition *cum*, by omitting, where it is exemplified under the following rules, the preposition *cum* in the *Latin* column.

N. B. In this edition it has been thought proper to accommodate the rules of syntax to *Mr. Ward's* new edition of *Lily's* grammar.

AN
INTRODUCTION TO THE MAKING OF
L A T I N.

CHAP. I.

The word that answers the question *who?* or *what?* before the verb, is put in the nominative case, with which the verb must agree in number and person, according to the rule.

Verbum Personale, &c.

I DO sup, thou dost call,
he doth fight, we do shout, ye
do run, they do sit.

I eat, thou sleepest, he mis-
takes, we breathe, ye read, they
hear.

I did love, thou didst halt,
he did learn, we did walk, ye
did ride, they did play.

I have washed, thou hast
drunk, he hath laughed, we
have drawn, ye have fallen, they
have wept.

I saw, thou didst swear, he
fought, we sinned, ye fled, they
remained.

I have read, thou hast loved,
he had taught, we had gone,
ye had commended, they had
dispraised.

1 Ceno, 1 voco, 1
pugno, 1 clamo, 3 cur-
ro, 2 sedeo.

3 Edo, 4 dormio, 1
erro, 1 spiro, 3 lego, 4
audio.

1 Amo, 1 claudico,
3 disco, 1 ambulo, 1 e-
quito, 3 ludo.

1 Lavo, 3 bibo, 2 ri-
deo, 3 traho, 3 cado, 2
fleo.

2 Video, 1 juro, 1 pug-
no, 1 pecco, 3 fugio, 2
maneo.

3 Lego, 1 amo, 2 dis-
ceo, 4 eo, 1 laudo, 1 vi-
tupero.

~~I shall commend, thou shalt~~ ~~1 Laudo, 1 laqueo, 1~~
 tear, he shall tame, we shall domo, 1 feco, 1 do, 1
 cut, ye shall give, they shall sto.
 stand.

I will rub, thou wilt see, we
 will tear, we will run, ye will
 fight, they will fly.

Read thou, let him hear, let
 us say, run ye, let them stay.

Stand thou, let them walk,
 let us sit, read ye, let them
 play.

I suffer, thou wilt carry, he
 fears, we ran, ye did shout,
 they have called.

They did laugh, we wept,
 ye sung, let him drink, let
 them rejoice.

I am taught, thou art fought,
 he is led, ye are despised, they
 are loved.

I was found, thou wast
 wounded, he was drawn, we
 were heard, ye were moved,
 they were despised.

I have been absolved, thou
 hast been condemned, he hath
 been loved, we have been com-
 mended, ye have been disprais-
 ed, they have been rejected.

I have been seen, thou hast
 been tamed, he had been led,
 we had been sent, ye had been
 joined, they had been separated.

I shall be loved, thou wilt
 be praised, he will be beaten,
 we shall be taught, ye will be
 punished, they will be dismiss-
 ed.

1 Frico, 2 video, 1 la-
 cero, 3 curro, 1 pugno,
 3 fugio.

3 Leg, 4 audio, 3 di-
 co, 3 curro, 2 maneo.

1 Sto, 1 ambulo, 2 se-
 deo, 3 lego, 3 ludo.

3 Patior, 1 porto, 2 ti-
 meo, 3 curro, 1 clamo,
 1 voco.

2 Rideo, 2 fleo, 3 ca-
 no, 3 bibo, 2 gaudeo.

2 Doceo, 3 quæro, 3
 duco, 3 contemno, 1 a-
 mo.

4 Invenio, 1 vulnero,
 3 traho, 4 audio, 2 mo-
 veo, 3 contemno.

3 Absolvo, 1 damno,
 1 amo, 1 laudo, 1 vi-
 tuperio, 1 repudio.

2 Video, 1 domo, 3
 ducò, 3 mitto, 3 jungo,
 1 separo.

1 Amo, 1 laudo, 3
 cædo, 2 doceo, 4 punio,
 3 dimitto.

He did cleave, ye were driven, they fought, he was brought, we shall be loved, they laughed, he had been taught, they did read.

A * dog barketh, the sheep bleat, the men did sleep, boys will play, the cock had crowed.

The men have shouted, horses will stumble, the asses did bray, women will prate, wives will scold, the boys were beat.

The wolf was killed, the vessel had been filled, the winds did blow, the books will be fold, the oxen have been sought.

The soldiers were slain, the dogs have bitten, the girls did laugh, the calf was killed, the meat was boiled.

2 Hæreo, 3 ago, 3 quero, 3 adduco, 1 amo, 2 rideo, 2 doceo, 3 lego.

Canis 1 latro, ovis 1 balo, homo 4 dormio, puer 3 ludo, gallus 1 canto.

Homo 1 clamo, equus 1 titubo, asinus 3 rudo, mulier 4 garrio, uxor 1 jurgo, puer 3 cædo.

Lupus 3 occido, vas 2 impleo, ventus 1 spiro, liber 3 vendo, bos 3 quero.

Miles 3 occido, canis 2 mordeo, puella 2 rideo, vitulus 3 cædo, cibus 3 coquo.

CHAP. II.

The adjective must agree with the substantive in case, gender, and number.

Adjectivum cum substantivo, &c.

Ad eundem modum participia, &c.

THE good boy learns, the naughty boys play, the swift horse conquers, the slow horses are overcome.

The fearful hares fly, the nimble dogs follow, beautiful women are loved, weary travellers will sit.

BONUS puer 3 disco, malus puer, 3 ludo, celer equus 3 vinco, tardus equus 3 vinco.

Timidus lepus 3 fugio, velox canis 3 sequor, formosus femina 1 amo, fessus viator 2 fideo.

* Substantives are the third persons except Ego and Tu.

Our masters come, let us read, the idle boys will be beaten, my books have been torn, thy brothers were commended.

My horse is tired, the first man was created, good authors are read, but bad authors will be neglected.

Proud men do fall, but humble men shall be exalted, high towers fall while low cottages stand.

Noster præceptor 4 venio, 3 lego, ignavus puer 3 cædo, meus liber 1 lacero, tuus frater 1 laudo.

Meus equus 1 fatigo, primus homo 1 creo, bonus auctor 3 lego, sed malus auctor 3 negligo.

Superbus homo 3 cado, sed modestus homo 3 proveho, altus turris 3 cado, dum humilis casa 1 sto.

CHAP. III.

Verbs transitive govern an accusative, according to the rule.

Verba transitiva, &c.

A LIFE well spent makes old age pleasant, but vice makes life itself troublesome.

Virtue procures and preserves friendship, but vice produceth hatred and quarrels.

The old Romans conquered all nations; Annibal harrassed the Romans long, but was conquered at last.

God created man, and Christ redeemed him, therefore let us love our God, and our Savior.

VITA bene actus 3 efficio senectus jucundus, sed vitium 3 efficio vita ipse molestus.

Virtus 1 concilio & 1 conservo amicitia, sed vitium 3 pario odium & inimicitia.

Vetus Romanus 3 vinco omnis gens; Annibal 1 exagito Romanus diu, sed tandem 3 vinco.

Deus 1 creo homo, & Christus 3 redimo is, itaque 1 amo noster Deus & noster Servator.

Benefits procure friends, and one good turn deserves another.

Beneficium 1 paro amicus, & gratia 3 pario gratia.

Learning makes life sweet, and produces pleasure, tranquillity, glory and praise.

Doctrina 3 efficio vita suavis, & 3 pario voluptas, tranquillitas, gloria & laus.

CHAP. IV.

Sum, forem, fio, existo, verbs passive of calling, and *existimor, habeor, nascor, putor, salutor, scribo, videor*, &c. will have the same case after them as before.

Verba substantiva, &c.

MY brother is a good boy, because he reads his book ; but thou art a bad boy, because thou neglectest thy lesson.

MEUS frater sum bonus puer, quia 3 lego suus liber ; sed tu sum malus puer, quia 3 negligo tuus lectio.

Virtue is a precious jewel, but vice is abominable ; impudence is a disgrace, but modesty is an ornament.

Virtus sum pretiosus gemma, sed vitium, sum abominandus ; impudentia sum dedecus, sed modestia sum ornamentum.

Varro was esteemed a learned man, Cicero was accounted eloquent, Aristides was called just, Pompey was named great.

Varro 1 existimo doctus vir, Cicero, 2 habeo disertus, Aristides 1 voco justus, Pompeius 1 appello magnus.

Socrates was reckoned a great philosopher formerly, he taught Xenophon and Plato.

Socrates 1 existimo magnus philosophus olim, 2 docto Xenophon & Plato.

Asia, but the latter subdued the Gauls.

Cicero and Cato were wise and learned, they were men whom Rome and all the world admired.

I and my brother read Terence ; thou and thy brother are elder than we are, and read Cordery.

The man and the woman whom thou didst see yesterday, are dead to-day, and will be buried to-morrow.

My father and mother were very pious ; I will implore the divine assistance, and will follow their good example.

The man and his wife are very loving, as becomes those whom God hath joined together.

mo Asia, at hic 3 subi-go Galius.

Cicero & Cato sum sapiens & doctus, sum homo qui Roma & totus terrarum orbis 1 admiror.

Ego & meus frater 3 lego Terentius ; tu & tuus frater sum natu major quam ego sum, & 3 lego Corderius.

Vir & fœmina qui 2 video heri, sum mortuus hodie, & 4 sepelio cras.

Meus pater & mater sum valde pius ; 1 implo-ro divinus opis, & 3 sequor is bonus exemplum.

Vir & uxor sum unicè amans, ut decet is qui deus 3 jungo.

C H A P. VII.

When an * infinitive or a sentence is put for the nominative of a verb or substantive to an adjective, the verb is ~~the~~ third person, and the adjective the neuter gender.

Non semper substantivum, &c.

Aliquando oratio supplet, &c.

Nec unique vox solum, &c.

TO hold one's peace is oftentimes safe; be silent therefore if thou art wise, and do not talk much.

To fly when our country is invaded is base, let us therefore rather fight valiantly, and die honorably.

To see is pleasant, but to discover truth is more pleasant; let us seek it therefore most diligently.

Not to know what happened before thou wert born, is to be always a child.

To know one's self is the greatest wisdom, which as it is a very hard † thing, so it is very useful.

2 TACEO sum sapientus; sum igitur taciturnus, & 3 sapio, nec 3 loquor multus.

3 Fugio cum patria noster 1 oppugno, sum turpis 1 pugno igitur strenue potius, & 3 morior honestè.

2 VIDEO sum jucundus; sed 4 invenio veritas sum jucundior, 3 quero is igitur diligentissime.

4 NESICIO quis occidit antequam 3 nascor, sum semper sum puer.

3 NOSCO fui ipse sum maximus sapientia, qui ut sum difficilimus, ita sum utilis.

* To before a verb is the sign of the infinitive: and the latter of two verbs without any nominative case, is the infinitive, though it have not the sign.

† When the substantive to an adjective is the word thing the adjective is generally put in the neuter gender, and nothing made in Latin for thing.

Julius Cæsar conquered Gaul, which was a very difficult thing ; because the old Gauls were very brave.

Most men pursue pleasure, which is a pernicious thing ; but do thou practise virtue, which is a commendable thing.

To seek after true glory is a glorious thing, but to pursue vain glory is dishonorable.

My brother reads good books, and studies hard, which is commendable, and therefore the master loves him and commends him.

Julius Cæsar 3 subigo Gallia, qui sum difficilis, quia vetus Gallus sum fortis.

Plerique homines 1 sector voluptas qui sum perniciosus ; sed tu 3 colo virtus, qui sum laudabilis.

3 Quæro verus gloria sum gloriosus, sed 1 sector inanis gloria sum turpis.

Meus frater 3 lego bonus liber, & 2 studeo diligenter, qui sum laudandus, ac proinde præceptor 1 amo & 1 laudo is.

CHAP. VIII.

The following prepositions govern an accusative, *ad* to, *apud* at *adversus*, *adversum* against, *ante* before, *circa*, *circiter*, *circum*, about, *cis*, *citra* on this side, *contra* against, *erga* towards, *extra* without, *infra* beneath, *inter* between, *intra* within, *juxta* nigh to, *ob* for, *penes* in the power, *per* by or through, *pone* behind, *post* after, *præter* besides, *prope* near, *propter* for, *secundum* according to, *supra* above, *trans*, *ultra* beyond, *versus* towards.

JULIUS Cæsar was a very valiant commander, but through pride and lust of ruling turned

JULIUS Cæsar sum dux fortis, sed per superbia & regnandus libido 3

his arms against his own country, and so ruined it and himself.

France lies on this side the Alps which are very high mountains betwixt it and Italy; over which the brave prince Eugene beat the French.

The glorious Marlborough near Höchstet defeated the French, and obliged them to return through Swabia, over the Rhine.

Sicily lies beneath Italy: it is a pleasant and fruitful island, the Carthaginians subdued it, and held it till the Romans forced them to leave it.

Carthage lies over against Sicily; this city made war several times against the Romans, but at last it was entirely ruined.

Cato was a wise and a good man according to my opinion, he loved his country, and endeavored to defend it, which was very commendable.

verto arma adversus patriam, atque ita 3 perdo is & fui ipse.

Gallia situs sum cis Alpes, qui sum mons altus inter is & Italia; ultra qui fortis princeps Eugenius 3 rejicio Gallus.

Illustrissimus Marlburienſis prope Höchstetum 1 supero Gallus, & 3 cogo 4 redeo per Suabia trans Rhenum.

Sicilia positus sum infra Italia, sum insula amœnus & fertilis, Carthaginienſis. 3 subigo, & 2 teneo donec Romanus 3 cogo is 3 relinquo is.

Carthago situs sum contra Sicilia; hic urbs 3 gero bellum adversus Romanus sæpius, sed tandem penitus 2 deleo.

Cato sum sapiens & bonus vir secundum meum opinio, 1 amo patria suus, & 1 conor 3 defendo is, qui sum imprimis laudandus.

C H A P. IX.

These prepositions govern an ablative, *a*, *ab*, of, from, or by, *absque* without, *coram* before, or in presence, *cum* with, *de* of, or about, *e*, *ex*, of, or out of, **in* in, *præ* before, or in comparison, *pro* for, *sine* without, *sub*, † *subter*, under, † *super* upon, *tenus* up to.

JULIUS Cæsar went from Rome to Geneva within eight days, when he had heard that the Helvetii designed to march out of their country, and invade France.

A boy can never become learned without diligence; he ought to read much, write much, and study hard, who desires to make a progress in learning.

The greatest riches are contemptible in comparison of learning and knowledge, though men are wont to seek after the former, and neglect the latter.

The shepherds came under the mountains with their flocks, where they continued till the rain forced them to drive them into the sheepfolds.

Phaeton fell from heaven into the river Po in Italy, and was drowned; his sisters be-

JULIUS Cæsar 4 pervenio à Roma ad Geneva intra dies octo, cum 4 audio quod Helvetii 1 paro 3 excedo è finis, & 3 invado Gallia.

Puer nunquam possum fio doctus sine diligentia; 2 debeo 3 lego multus, 3 scribo multus, et 2 studeo diligenter, qui 3 cupio 3 facio progressus in literæ.

Maximus divitiæ sum contemnendus præ doctrina et scientia; quamvis homo 2 soleo 3 quæro ille, et 3 negligo hic.

Pastor 4 venio submons cum grex suus, ubi 2 maneo donec imber 3 cogo is 3 ago in septum.

Phaeton 3 cado è cælum in flumen Padus in Italia, et 4 pereor; soror

* In *and* *sub*, signifying motion, govern the accusative.

† *Subter* and *super* govern likewise an accusative.

wailed his death, till they were all changed into poplar trees. is 2 lugeo mors is, donec omnis 1 muto in populus.

The giants who assaulted heaven were buried under vast mountains, as the old poets say: they endeavor to rise now and then, which causes the earthquakes, as the same wise authors affirm. Gigas qui 1 oppugno cœlum 4 sepelio sub ingens mons, ut vetus poeta 3 dico; 1 conor 3 surgo subinde, qui 3 efficio terra motus, ut idem sapiens auctor 1 affirmo.

CHAP. X.

When a sentence answers the question *what?* before or after the verb, the word before the verb in that sentence, is the accusative, and the verb the infinitive mood.

Verba infiniti modi, &c.

I CANNOT believe that your brother is well, he used to write to me very frequently, but he has sent no letters to me this long time; I wonder that he does not write. NON possum 3 credo tuus, frater, 2 valeo, 2 soleo 3 scribo ad ego scripsisse, sed, 3 mitto nullus literæ ad ego diu; 1 miror ille non 3 scribo.

Artaxerxes the Persian king sent ambassadors into Greece, by whom he ordered them all to depart from arms, declaring that he should reckon him for an enemy that would do otherwise. Artaxerxes rex Persicus, 3 mitto legatus in Græcia, per qui 2 jubeo omnis 3 discedo ab arma, denunciatus fui 2 habeo pro hostis, qui 3 facio aliter.

* Except indefinite and interrogative sentences, and such as answer the question *what*, after verbs of desiring or entreating: in which last case the nominative and subjunctive mood are commonly used with the conjunction *ut* before them.

When Caesar heard that the Helvetii were in arms, and that they designed to make their way through his province, he made haste to depart from the town, and came very speedily to Geneva.

As Philip returned from Scythia, he was grievously wounded in a battle fought between him and the Triballi, and whilst all thought he had been slain, the spoil was lost.

A noble youth, who was called Pausanias, flew Philip as he went to the public games, and it was thought that Alexander encouraged him to so great a crime.

Demosthenes,* that he might stir up the Athenians to war against Alexander, brought a man into the assembly, who affirmed that he was wounded in the battle in which the king was slain.

* *Quasi and ut, signifying that, govern the subjunctive mood.*

Cum Caesar 4 audire Helvetii sum in arma, et is 3 statuo 3 facio iter per provincia sua, 1 mactero 3 proficiscor al urbs, et 4 venio celeriter me ad Geneva.

Cum Philippus 4 redi ab Scythia, graviter 1 vulnere in praelium commissus, inter sui et Triballi, et cum omnes 1 puto is sum interfectus, 3 preda 3 amitto.

Nobilis adolescens, qui 1 voco Pausanias, 1 oborto Philippus cum 1 eo ad ludum publicum, et 3 credo Alexander, 3 impello is ad tantum facinus.

Demosthenes ut excito Atheniensis ad bellum contra Alexander, 3 produco homo in concio qui 1 affirmo sui 1 vulnere in praelium in qui rex 3 occido.

Alexander the Great
The king of Macedonia
The king of the world
The king of the universe
The king of the earth
The king of the sea
The king of the air
The king of the fire
The king of the sun
The king of the moon
The king of the stars
The king of the planets
The king of the elements
The king of the metals
The king of the minerals
The king of the vegetables
The king of the animals
The king of the humans
The king of the gods
The king of the universe

* Except in Latin and Italian, in which the question what is asked is not in the subjunctive mood, but in the indicative mood, as in the following examples:—
What is the name of the king?—The name of the king is Alexander.
What is the name of the queen?—The name of the queen is Olympias.
What is the name of the city?—The name of the city is Athens.
What is the name of the river?—The name of the river is the Nile.
What is the name of the sea?—The name of the sea is the Mediterranean.
What is the name of the sun?—The name of the sun is Sol.
What is the name of the moon?—The name of the moon is Luna.
What is the name of the stars?—The name of the stars is Stella.
What is the name of the planets?—The name of the planets is Planeta.
What is the name of the elements?—The name of the elements is Elementum.
What is the name of the metals?—The name of the metals is Metalum.
What is the name of the minerals?—The name of the minerals is Mineralium.
What is the name of the vegetables?—The name of the vegetables is Vegetabilium.
What is the name of the animals?—The name of the animals is Animalium.
What is the name of the humans?—The name of the humans is Humanum.
What is the name of the gods?—The name of the gods is Deus.

CHAP. XI.

The * latter of two substantives, with *of* before it, is the genitive.

Adjectives signifying *desire, knowledge, ignorance, forgetting, remembrance, care, fear, guilt, innocence, † plenty, want, fulness or emptiness*, verbals in *an* and adjectives put partitively, govern a genitive.

Quum duo substantiva, &c.

Adjectiva quæ desiderium, &c.

Verbalia in an, &c.

Nomina partitiva, &c.

Comparativa et superlativa, &c.

Adjectiva quæ ad copiam, &c.

NINUS enlarged his empire as far as the borders of Lybia.

NINUS 3 profero imperium usque ad terminus Lybia.

Many had rather suffer the loss of life than a good name.

Multus malo 3 facio jactura vitæ quam fama.

Forgetfulness is the companion of drunkenness.

Oblivio sum comes ebrietas.

The government of nations was at first in kings.

Imperium gens sum primum penes rex.

* If two substantives come together, denoting the same thing, they are the same case. 2. Sometimes the word to be the genitive comes first, and then it has the letter *s* joined to it, though singular, with a note of apostrophe, and may be put after the other substantive with *of* before. 3. Hither we may refer those neuter adjectives of quality, tantum, quantum, multum, plus, plurimum, minus, paululum, etc. which govern their substantives in the genitive.

† Adjectives, signifying fulness, emptiness, plenty or want, govern an ablative as well as a genitive.

Most men are desirous of new things.

The power of honesty is so great, that we love it even in an enemy.

The desire of riches, glory, pleasure, are diseases of the mind.

Dutifulness towards parents is the foundation of all virtue.

There is much good in friendship, much mischief in discord.

Take such meat and drink that your strength may be repaired not oppressed.

Themistocles was (a man) of so great a memory, that he knew the names of all the citizens; but Cato of a much better memory.

How much good there is in friendship may be perceived by quarrels and discords.

As much money as any one has in his chest, so much credit has he too.

He that has little money, has likewise little credit.

Cicero had less courage than Julius Cæsar, but he had more honesty.

If thou art conscious of no fault do not fear.

Cicero was a man of good parts and great innocence, but too greedy of glory.

Plerique homo sum cupidus res novus.

Vis honestas sum tantus, ut 3 diligo is etiam in hostis.

Cupiditas divitiarum, gloria voluptas, sum moribus animus.

Pietas erga parens sum fundamentum omnis virtus.

Sum multum bonum in amicitia, multum malum in discordia.

2 Adhibeo tantum cibis et potio, ut vires 3 reficio non 3 opprimo.

Themistocles sum tantus memoria, ut 3 percipio nomen omnis civis; sed Cato multo melior memoria.

Quantum bonum sum in amicitia, possum 3 percipio ex dissensio et discordia.

Quantum nummus quisque 1 servo in arca suus, tantum fides 2 habeo.

Qui 2 habeo paululum pecunia, 2 habeo etiam paululum fides.

2 Cicero 2 habeo minus fortitudo quam Julius Cæsar, sed 2 habeo plus probitas.

Si sum conscius nullus culpa, ne 2 timeo.

Cicero sum vir magnus ingenium et magnus innocentia, sed nimis avidus gloria.

Sicily had first the name of Trinacria, afterwards it was called Sicania.

A kindness does not consist in that which is done or given, but in the intention of the donor or giver.

No one of those whom you see clothed in scarlet are happy.

No one of those whom riches and honors have placed in an high eminency is great.

Live mindful of old age and death, which silly men think the greatest of all evils.

Sicily at the beginning, was the country of the Cyclops. After they were destroyed, Cocalus seized the government of the island; after whom, each of the cities fell under the power of tyrants, in which no country was ever more fruitful.

It was thought Olympias, the wife of Philip, king of Macedonia, encouraged Pausanias to the murder of her husband, and that Alexander, his son, was not ignorant of the plot.

All France was divided into three parts, one of which the Belgæ inhabit; another the Aquitani; the third, they who in their own language are called Celtæ, in ours Galli; of all these the Belgæ are the bravest.

The Athenians, as they had first revolted from Alexander, so they first began to repent,

Sicilia primò 2 habeo nomen Trinacria, postea 1 voco Sicania.

Beneficium non 3 consisto in is qui fio aut 1 do, sed in animus dans aut faciens.

Nemo iste qui 2 video purpuratus sum felix.

Nemo iste quid divitiarum honorque 3 pono in altus fastigium sum magnus.

3 Vivo memor senectus et mors, qui imperitus 1 puto maximus omnium malum.

Sicilia a principium sum patria Cyclops. Postquam ille 3 extinguo, Cocalus 1 occupo regnum insula; post qui singulus civitas 3 concedo in imperium tyrannus, qui nullus terra sum ferax.

3 Credo Olympias, uxor Philippus, rex Macedonia, 1 hortor Pausanias ad caedes maritus suus, et Alexander is filius non 1 exto ignarus infidiae.

Omnis Gallia sum divisus in pars tres, qui unus Belgæ 3 incolo, alius Aquitania, tertius, qui ipse lingua 1 appello Celtæ, noster Galli; hic omnis Belgæ sum fortis.

Atheniensis, sicuti primus 3 deficio ab Alexander, ita primus capi 2

changing the contempt of the enemy into admiration, extolling the youth of Alexander, which they had despised before, above the bravery of old generals.

Gordius spying a young lady of excellent beauty at the gate of the city, asked her which augur he should consult? when she understood the cause of his inquiry, being skilled in the art, she told him that he should be a king, and promised that she would be the companion of his life and hopes. This offer seemed the chief happiness of a kingdom.

Historians say, that Cyrus, king of Persia, who conquered the greatest part of Asia, waged war at last against the Scythians, whose queen was named Tomyris, that his army was utterly routed, he himself slain, that his head was cut off, and thrown into a vessel full of blood.

In the battle fought betwixt Alexander and Darius, in the straits of Cilicia, the dispute was dubious a long time, till Darius fled. After that followed a slaughter of the Persians. There were slain sixty one thousand of the foot, of horse ten thousand, and forty thousand taken. Much gold and other riches were found in the camp of the Persians.

panitet, vertens contemptus hostis in admiratio, extollens pueritia Alexander, qui 3 sperno antea, supra virtus vetus dux.

Gordius conspiciatus virgo eximius pulchritudo ad porta urbs, 2 percontor quis augur 3 consulto? Cum 3 intelligo causa questio, peritus ars, 2 respondeo ille sum rex, et polliceor fui sum socius vita is & spes. Hic conditio 1 video, primus felicitas regnum.

Auctor 3 narro Cyrus rex Persia, qui 1 domo maximus pars Asia, 3 geró bellum tandem contra Scythia, qui regina 1 appello Tomyris, exercitus is 2 deleo, ipse 3 occido, caput is 3 abscindo & 3 conjicio in vas plenus sanguis.

In prælium factus inter Alexander & Darius, in augustiæ Cilicia, certamen sum anceps diu, donec Darius 3 fugio. Exinde cædes Persa sequor. 3 Cædo unus & sexaginta mille pedes, eques decem mille, & quadraginta mille 3 capio. Multum aurum & alius opes 4 invenio in castra Persa.

Man, who is a partaker of reason and speech, is more excellent than beasts, who are void of reason and speech; but the mind of man has got reason in vain, unless he is mindful of his duty.

When Darius heard how generously and kindly Alexander treated his mother, wife and children, whom he had taken, he writes a third letter, gives him thanks, and offers a greater part of his kingdom, as far as the river Euphrates, the other daughter, and thirty thousand talents for the other prisoners.

All men hate those that are unmindful of a kindness, and all men love a mind grateful and mindful of a good turn. Mutual benevolence is the great bond of human society: and without it life itself is grievous, full of fear and anxiety, and void of all comfort and pleasure. Let us therefore avoid the crime of ingratitude above all others.

Cæsar resolves to take Dumnorix along with him into Britain, because he knew him to be desirous of change, fond of power, of a great spirit, and great authority among the Gauls,

Homo, qui sum particeps ratio & oratio, sum præstantior quam fera, qui sum expers ratio & oratio; sed animus homo 4 fortior ratio frustra, nisi sum memor officium suus.

Cum Darius 3 cognosco quam liberaliter & indulgenter Alexander 2 habeo mater, uxor et liberi qui 3 capio, 3 scribo tertius epistola, 3 ago gratia et 3 offero major pars regnum usque ad flumen Euphrates, alter filia, et triginta mille talentum pro reliquis captivus.

Omnis odi is qui sum immemor beneficium, et omnis 1 amo animus gratus et memor beneficium. Mutuus benevolentia sum maximus vinculum humanus societas; et sine is vita ipse sum gravis, plenus timor et anxietas, et vacuus omnis solatium et voluptas. 3 Fugio igitur crimen ingratus animus præ reliquis.

Cæsar 3 constituo 3 duco Dumnorix sui cum in Britannia, quod 3 nosco is cupidus res novus avidus imperium, magnus animus, et magnus auc-

though he desired mightily that he might be left in Gaul.

¶ Titus Sempronius was sent into Sicily with these land and sea forces, being ready to pass over into Africa, if the other consul should be sufficient to keep the enemy from Italy. Less force was given to Cornelius, because L. Manlius the Prætor was sent into Gaul with a considerable army.

After that the ambassadors came to Marseilles, where they found that the affections of the Gauls had been already gained by Annibal; but that they would hardly be very faithful to him, (their temper was so wild, and savage) unless the affections of the great men were secured now and then by gold, of which the nation was very greedy.

Annibal having taken Saguntum, went to New Carthage, into winter quarters, where having heard those things which had been acted and decreed at Rome and Carthage, and that he was not only the general, but the cause of the war, having divided and sold the remains of the spoil, he assembles his soldiers.

Having suddenly taken up arms and made an inroad into the country, they caused so much terror and consternation, that not only the country peo-

toritas inter Gallos; quamvis ille magnoperè 3 contendo uti in Gallia 3 relinquo.

Titus Sempronius 8 mitto in Sicilia cum hic terrestres maritimusque copia, transmissurus in Africa, si alter consul sum satis 2 arceo hostis ab Italia. Minus copia 1 do Cornelius, quia L. Manlius prætor 3 mitto in Gallia cum haud invalidus præsidium.

Deinde legatus 4 venio Massilia, ubi 3 cognosco animus Gallus jam 1 præoccupo Annibal; sed vix sum satis fidus (ingenium sum adeo ferox et indomitus) ni animus princeps 1 concilio subinde aurum, qui gens sum avidus.

Annibal 3 capio Saguntum, 3 concedo novus Carthago in hyberna, ubi 4 audio qui 3 ago 3 decernoque Roma et Carthago, sui que non solum sum dux sed causa bellum, 4 partior et 3 vendo reliquias præda, 1 convoco miles.

3 Arripio repente arma, et 3 facio impetus in ager, facio tantus terror ac tumultus, ut non tantum agrestis multitu-

ple, but the very Roman triumviri, who came to parcel out the land, distrusting the walls of Placentia, fled to Modena. After this, ambassadors were sent to the Boii to complain.

do, sed ipse triumviri Romanus, qui 4 venio 1 assigno ager, diffusus mœnia Placentia 3 con- fugio Mutina. Deinde legatus 3 mitto Boius 1 expostulo.

CHAP. XII.

*Of, put for about, or concerning, is made by de. For * from, by a, ab, or de. For out of by e, or ex.*

THAT of which we treat which makes a man happy, is equal in all.

I speak of those whom fortune has rendered illustrious.

The Allobroges came to Cæsar, and complained of the injuries of the Helvetii.

He inquired of the prisoners what the enemy designed to do.

I heard of your father, that your mother was sick.

The pillars were all made of marble, and the altars of silver.

Pluto desired of Jupiter that he would give him Proserpine, the daughter of him and Ceres, in marriage. Jupiter denied that Ceres would suffer her daughter to live in hell: but

IS de qui 3 ago qui 1 homo 3 facio beatus, sum æqualis in omnis.

3 Loquor de hic qui fortuna 1 illustro.

Allobroges 4 venio ad Cæsar, et 3 queror de injuria Helvetii.

3 Quæro à captivus quis hostis 1 cogito 3 facio.

4 Audio à pater, mater tuus 1 ægroto.

Columna omnis fit è marmor, et altare ex argentum.

Pluto 3 peto à Jupiter ut 1 do sui Proserpina, filia sui et Ceres, in matrimonium. Jupiter 1 nego Ceres 3 patior filia suus 3 vivo in Tartarus;

* In which sense it follows after verbs of receiving, hearing, inquiring, learning, desiring, obtaining, &c.

he bids him steal her whilst she gathered flowers upon Mount *Ætna*, which is in *Sicily*. Afterwards *Ceres* obtained of *Jupiter* that she should be with her sometimes.

Alexander advises his soldiers to write to their friends, but orders the packets of letters to be brought to him privately; from which, when he had discovered their judgment of himself, he disposes of all those who had thought more hardly of him into one regiment.

Perdiccas pretends to desire the daughter of *Antipater* in marriage that he might the more easily obtain of him recruits out of *Macedonia*. But *Antipater* perceived his cunning, and baulked his hopes. After this a war broke out between *Antigonus* and *Perdiccas*, in which *Antipater* assisted *Antigonus*.

Since I have made mention of the kingdom of *Epire*, I shall say a few things of its original. The first kingdom in that country was that of the *Molossi*. Afterwards *Pyrrhus*, the son of *Achilles*, settled in those places, being driven out of his father's kingdom. The inhabitants were first called *Pyrrhotæ*, afterwards *Epirotæ*.

When the *Helvetii* were informed of *Cæsar's* coming, they sent the noblest men of their state ambassadors to him; of

sed 2 jubeo is 8 rapio is dum 3 lego flos in mons *Ætna*, qui sum in *Sicilia*. Postea *Ceres* 1 impetro à *Jupiter*, ut sum fui cum aliquando.

Alexander 1 hortor miles 3 scribo ad suos, sed 2 jubeo fasciculus epistola 3 defero ad fui clam; ex qui cum 3 cognosco is judicium de fui, 3 contribuo is qui 1 opinor durius de fui in unus cohors.

Perdiccas 1 simulo 3 peto filia *Antipater* in matrimonium, ut facilius 2 obtineo ab is supplementum ex *Macedonia*. Sed *Antipater* 4 presentio dolus, et 3 fallo spes is. Post hic bellum 3 orior inter *Antigonus*, et *Perdiccas*, in qui *Antipater* 1 juvo *Antigonus*.

Quoniam 3 facio mentio de regnum *Epirus*, 3 dico paucus de origo is. Primus regnum in is regio sum regnum *Molossi*. Postea *Pyrrhus*, filius *Achilles*, 2 confideo in ille locus, pulsus ex pater regnum. Incola primum 3 dico *Pyrrhotæ* postea *Epirotæ*.

Cum *Helvetii* fio certior de adventus *Cæsar*, 3 mitto nobilis civitas suos legatus ad is, qui

which embassy Numeus and Verodochius were chief, who said that they designed to take their way through the province, without doing any mischief, because they had no other way.

legatio Numeius et Verodochius sum princeps, qui 3 dico sui 3 statuo 3 facio iter per provincia sine ullus maleficium, propterea quod 2 habeo nullus illas iter.

When Annibal came to Antiochus, he was very kindly received, and so overjoyed was the king, that he did not think so much of the war, as of the reward of the victory. But Annibal, who knew the Roman courage, denied that the Romans could be mastered but in Italy.

Cum Annibal pervenio ad Antiochus, benignè 3 excipio, et adeo laetus sum rex, ut non tam 1 cogito de bellum, quam de premium victoria. Sed Annibal, qui 3 nescio Romanus virtus, 1 nego Romanus possum 3 opprimo nisi in Italia.

¶ Whilst they were besieged at Modena, and the Boii, unskilled in the art of attacking towns, lay idle about the walls, they pretended to treat of peace; and the legates being invited out by the grandees of the Gauls to a conference, were seized, contrary to the law of nations.

Quum 2 obsideo Mutina, et Boii, rudis 4 ars 1 oppugno urbs, 2 assideo segnis murus, 1 simulo 3 ago de pax, et legatus evocatus a princeps Gallus ad colloquium, 3 comprehendo, contra jus gens.

he will find her whilst she
gathered flowers upon Mount
Cithra, which is in Sicily. As
soon as Ceres obtained of Ju-
piter that she should be with her
children.

Alexander advises his soldiers
to write to their friends, but or-
ders the packets of letters to be
brought to him privately; from
their judgment of himself, he
disposes of all those who had
thought more hardly of him in-
to one regiment.

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turn out of Macedonia. But
Antipater perceived his coun-
sels, and haught his hopes.
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tween Antigonus and Perdic-
cas, in which Antipater assisted
Antigonus.

Since I have made mention of
the kingdom of Epirus, I shall
say a few things of its original.
The first kingdom in that coun-
try was that of the Molossians.
Afterwards Pyrrhus, the son of
Achilles, settled in those places,
being driven out of his father's
kingdom. The inhabitants were
called Molossians afterwards.

sed 2 jubeo is 3
clam 3 lego flos in
Ereba, qui sum in
ra. Poëta Ceres
petro à Jupiter,
fui cum aliquando
Alexander 1
miles 3 scribo ad
sed 2 jubeo fascicu-
pistola 3 defero a
clam; ex qui cum 3
noico is judicium de
3 contribuo is qui 1
nor durius de fui in
cohors.

Perdiccas 1 simu-
peto filia Antipater
matrimonium, ut fac-
us 2 obtineo ab is 1
plementum ex Mace-
donia. Sed Antipater
præsentio dolus, et 3 f-
lo spes is. Post hic bo-
lum 3 orior inter An-
gonus, et Perdiccas,
qui Antipater 1 juv-
Antigonus.

Quoniam 3 facio men-
tio de regnum Epirus, 3
dico paucis de origo is
Primus regnum in is re-
gio sum Molos-
li. Molossians, fili-
us 3
ideo
ex
Molossians
Cyrtha-

which embassy Numeus and Verodotius were chief, who said that they designed to take their way through the province, without doing any mischief, because they had no other way.

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CHAP. XIII.

Sum signifying *belonging to, property, part, or duty, interest, refert, satago, misereor, miseresco, † reminiscor, obliviscor, memini, recordor, † potior*, and *§* verbs of *esteeming*, govern a *genitive*.

Sum genitivum postulat, etc.
Verba estimandi genitivo, etc.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, Amemini, etc.

Potior aut genitivo aut ablativo, etc.

Hec impersonalia interest et refert, etc.

THIS pen and this penknife
are my brother's.

This house and that orchard
are my father's.

The books which you see were
my cousin's, but now they are
my brother's.

It is the property of a fool to
say, I had not thought it.

It is the part of a foolish boy
to love play and neglect his stud-
ies.

Death pities none, neither
rich nor poor.

HIC penna et hic scal-
pellum sum frater.

Hic domus et iste po-
marium sum pater meus.

Liber qui 2 video sum
confobrinus meus, sed
nunc sum frater.

Sum stultus 3 dico,
non 1 puto.

Sum stultus puer 1 a-
mo lusus, et 3 negligo
studium.

Mors 2 misereor nemo
nec dives nec pauper.

* But the primitive pronouns, me, thee, him, her, us, you, them, are made after interest and refert by the ablatives feminine of their possessives, viz. meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ.

† Reminiscor, obliviscor, memini, recordor, govern like-
wise an accusative.

‡ Potior governs commonly an ablative, and sometimes an ac-
cusative.

§ The word to be the genitive after verbs of esteeming, is that
which signifies the value or how much the thing is esteemed.

It concerns thee to study hard, if thou desirest to be a scholar.

It concerns all men to shun vice, and practise virtue.

It is the property of fools to value pleasure at a great rate.

It is the part of the same man who likes the bad, to dislike the good.

It is the part of a wise man to forget injuries.

It is pleasant to remember past trouble.

It concerns all men to pity the miserable.

A good man easily forgets injuries, but always remembers a good turn.

Be not troublesome, I am busy in my own affairs.

He is of a happy memory, who forgets nothing but injuries.

God himself commands thee to remember death.

Brave men value threats as nothing.

Wise men value a good name more than riches or life itself.

Xantippe, Socrates' wife, was employed sufficiently in quarrels and teasing.

It concerns thee not to believe rashly.

Antiochus, though he approved of Annibal's advice, yet would not act according to his counsel, lest the glory of the victory should be Annibal's

Interest tuus 2 studeo diligenter, si volo sum doctus.

Refert omnis 3 fugio vitium, et 3 colo virtus.

Sum stultus 1 æstimo voluptas magnum.

Sum idem homo qui 1 probo improbus, 1 improbo probus.

Sum sapiens 3 obliviscor injura.

Sum dulcis memini actus labor.

Interest omnis 2 miseror miser.

Bonus vir facile 3 obliviscor injuria, sed semper 3 reminiscor beneficium.

Ne sum molestus, 3 satago res meus.

Sum felix memoria, qui 3 obliviscor nihil nisi injuria.

Deus ipse 2 jubeo tu memini mors.

Vir fortis 3 facio minæ nihilum.

Sapiens æstimo fama plus quam divitiæ vel vita ipse.

Xantippe, Socrates uxor, 3 satago ira et molestia.

Refert tuus non 3 credo temere.

Antiochus, tametsi 1 probo consilium Annibal, tamen nolo 3 ago ex sententia ille, ne gloria sum Annibal, et

and not his own. He was conquered therefore, and remembered Annibal's counsel when it was too late.

When it was told in the cities of Asia, that Berenice, the sister of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, was besieged with her little son, in the city of Daphne, the Asiatics, remembering the dignity of her father and ancestors, and pitying her hard fortune, sent aid.

If cunning valuers of things esteem meadows and closes at a great rate, because that sort of possession can least be damaged, at how great a rate is virtue to be esteemed, which can neither be taken away by force nor by stealth.

Perseus, king of Macedonia, forgetting his father's fortune, bid his soldiers remember the old glory of Alexander. In the first encounter he was victorious, nevertheless he sent ambassadors to the Roman consul, and desired peace, but could not obtain it.

It concerns all men to practise virtue ; and it concerns the public that all should promote peace and concord ; and it likewise concerns the common good, that youth be well educated.

Virginus begged that they would pity him and his daughter rather ; that they would

non suus. 3 Vinco igitur, et memini consilium Annibal cum sum serbo.

Cum 1 nuncio in civitas Asia, Berenice, soror Ptolemæus, rex Ægyptus, 2 obsideo cum parvulus filius in urbs Daphne, Asiaticus recordans dignitas pater et major, et misertus is indignus fortuna, 3 mitto auxilium.

Si callidus æstimator res 1 æstimo pratum et area magnum, quod is genus possessio possum minime 3 lædo ; quantum sum virtus æstimandus, qui nec possum 3 eripio nec 3 furripio.

Perseus rex Macedonia oblitus pater fortuna, 2-jubeo suus miles 3 reminiscor vetus gloria Alexander. In primus congressus sum victor, tamen 3 mitto legatus ad Consul Romanus, et 3 peto pax, sed non possum 2 obtineo.

Interest omnis 3 colo virtus, et interest respublica ut omnis 2 promoveo pax et concordia ; atque etiam multum interest communis utilitas juvenus probe 3 instituo.

Virginus 1 oro ut 2 misereor sui, et filia potius, ne 4 audio precis

not hearken to the entreaties of the Claudian family but those of Virginia's relations, and the three tribunes, who being created for the assistance of the common people, did implore their protection and aid.

Rashness is the property of youth, prudence of old age; and to love riches is the property of a little and narrow soul; as to despise them, in comparison of virtue, is the property of a great and noble mind.

On the other side, the consul bid the Romans remember their former bravery. He put them in mind of the Aventine and Sacred Mount; that they should fight for their liberty, which they had lately recovered.

A wise man values pleasure at a very little; because it is the bane of the mind, and the cause of all wickedness and misery; but he values no possession more than virtue, because it is an ornament in prosperity, a comfort in adversity, and the fountain of all public and private happiness.

It is not the part of a wise man to say, I will live well to-morrow. Virtue is the most precious of all things. It is therefore the part of a fool to despise that which all men ought to value more than riches and pleasure.

gens Claudius, sed is Virginia cognatus, et tres tribunos, qui creatus ad auxilium plebs, 1 implo-ro is fides et auxilium.

Temeritas sum florens ætas, prudentia senectus; et 1 amo divitiæ sum parvus angustusque animus ut 3 contemno is præ virtus sum magnus et sublimis animus.

Ex alter pars Consul 2 jubeo Romanus me-mini pristinas virtus. 2 Admoneo is Aventinus et Sacer Mons; ut 1 pagno pro libertas, qui nuper 1 recupero.

Sapiens 3 facio voluptas minimum, quod sum pestis animus, et origo omnis scelus et miseria; sed 1 ætimo nullus possessio plus quam virtus; quia sum ornamentum in res secundus, solationi in adversus, et fons omnis publicus et privatus felicitas.

Non sum sapiens 3 dico 3 vivo bene cras Virtus sum pretiosus omnis res. Sum itaque stultus 3 sperno is quis omnis 2 debeo 1 ætimo plus quam divitiæ et voluptas.

All the foldiers of Alexander forgetting their wives and children looked upon the Persian gold, and the riches of all the east, as their plunder ; nor did they consider of wars and dangers, but the riches which they hoped to obtain.

When Lyfimachus, king of Thrace (a wild and barbarous nation near the Euxine Sea) had commanded that Theodorus should be crucified : it nothing concerns me, said Theodorus, whether I rot on the ground, or on high.

Such was the greatness of Alexander's soul, that though he left a son who was called Hercules, a brother who was named Aridæus, and his wife Roxana with child, regardless of relationship, he named the worthiest his heir, as if it had been unlawful, that any other than a brave man should enjoy the kingdom after a brave man.

The kingdom of Alba was Numitor's, but his brother Amulius, a wicked man, enjoyed the supreme power, until Numitor's grand children, Romulus and Remus, deposed and killed him, and restored their grandfather Numitor ; who afterwards enjoyed the sovereignty till his death.

Cæsar Octavianus, Mark Antony, and Lepidus, divided the Roman empire among them.

Omnis miles Alexander oblitus conjux et liberi, 3 duco Persicus aurum et opes totus Oriens ut suus præda ; nec nemini bellum et periculum, sed divitiæ qui 1 spero 2 obtineo.

Cum Lyfimachus, rex Thracia (ferus et barbarus gens prope mare Euxinus) 2 jubeo Theodorus 3 ago in crux ; nihil refert meus, inquam Theodorus, humusne an sublimè putresco.

Tantus sum magnitudo animus Alexander, ut quamvis 3 relinquo filius qui 1 appello Hercules, frater qui 1 nominor Aridæus, et uxor Roxana pregnans, oblitus necessitudo, 1 nuncupo dignus hæres, quasi nefas sum, alius quam vir fortis 4 potior regnum post vir fortis.

Regnum Alba sum Numitor ; sed frater is Amulius, vir improbus, 4 potior res, donec Numitor nepos, Romulus et Remus. 1 deturbo et 3 occido ille, et 3 restituo avus Numitor, qui postea 4 potior res usque ad mors.

Cæsar Octavianus, Marcus Antoninus et Lepidus, 4 partior Romanus

selves. Asia and Egypt were Mark Antony's. He married Cleopatra, the most beautiful woman of her age, who, desirous of the empire of the world, stirred him up to make war against Cæsar Octavianus; which was the cause of their ruin.

¶ The Romans, although the land was the enemy's, and they saw their troops drawn up all along the shore, following the enemy's fleet very briskly, drew out into the sea, tied to the sterns of their vessels, all the ships that had not either broke their prows upon the shore, or were run aground.

They made themselves masters at sea, by this battle. Wherefore advancing with the fleet to Honosca, having made a descent and taken and plundered the town, they go for Carthage; and having destroyed all the country round about, they finally set fire to the houses that joined upon the wall and the gates.

Having assembled the senate, he said that the design of revolting from the Romans did not please him by any means, unless it should be necessary, for that he had children by Appius, Claudius's daughter, and had married his own daughter to Livy; but that a much greater, and a more dreadful thing hung over them;

Imperium inter fui. Asia et Ægyptus sum Marcus Antonius. 3 Duce Cleopatra pulcher femina sæculum suus qui cupidus imperium terrarum orbis 3 impello is 3 gero bellum contra Cæsar Octavianus; qui sum causa is exitium.

Romanus, quanquam terra sum hostis; et 3 cerno acies instructus totus littus, insecutus hostis classis haud cunctanter, 3 extraho in altum, religatus puppis omnis navis qui non aut 3 perfringo prora littus, aut 3 figo carina vadum.

4 Potior totus mare hic pugna. Itaque proventus classis ad Honosca, et exscensio 3 facio ab navis in terra, urbs 3 capio et 3 diripio, 3 peto Carthago; atque 1 depopulo omnis ager circa, postremo 3 incendio tectum inunctus murus et porta.

1 Voco senatus, 3 dico consilium defectio ab Romanus 2 placeo fui nullus modus, nisi necessarius, sum, quippe fui 2 habeo liberi ex Appius Claudius filia, ac 1 do nuptus filia suus Livius cæterum major res magisque tremendus 1 isto; plebs 3 statu

that the people designed to deliver the city by the murder of the senate, to the enemy ; that he could deliver them from that danger, if they would leave themselves to him, and, forgetting their animosities, would trust him.

trado urbs per cedes senatus hostis ; fui possum
1 libero is periculum, si
3 permitto fui, et oblitus
certamen, fui 3 credo.

CHAP. XIV.

Verbs of *accusing, condemning, absolving, warning*, * *pœnitet, tædet, miseret, miserescit, pudet, piget*, govern an accusative of the person, and a genitive of the thing.

Verba accusandi, &c.

His impersonalibus subjicitur, &c.

I CONDEMN myself of laziness.

I am ashamed of my fault.

I am sorry for my fault.

Adversity puts men in mind of religion.

I am not much dissatisfied with my fortune.

This life has so much trouble that I am almost weary of it.

If thou hast done amiss, thou oughtest to be sorry for thy fault.

Most men are dissatisfied with their condition.

I CONDEMNNO ego ipse inertia.

Pudet ego culpa.

Pœnitet ego peccatum meus.

Res adversus 2 admonet homo religio.

Non pœnitet ego nimis fortuna meus.

Hic vita 2 habeo tantum molestia, ut piget ego propemodum ille.

Si 1 pecco, 2 debeo pœnitet tu peccatum tuus.

Plerique. pœnitet fors suus.

* The substantive coming before the English verb, rendered -rb impersonal, is such case as the impersonal requires after ich is here the accusative.

He was cleared of the crime of which he was accused.

Thy sickness ought to put thee in mind of death.

He was accused of the most heinous crimes, but cleared of all.

He was condemned for murder.

He was condemned for bribery.

If thou neglect thy study now, thou wilt repent of thy folly hereafter.

If thou accuse me of idleness, I will accuse thee of prating.

It is the part of a fool to accuse another of a fault of which himself is guilty.

After the mind of Alexander was composed and consideration succeeded in the place of passion, he considered one while the person of him whom he had slain, another, the cause for which he had slain him, and begun to be sorry for the fact.

Hippias ordered the murderer of his brother to be seized; who being forced by torments to name those who were guilty of the murder, named all the tyrant's friends who were slain. His courage put the city in mind of their liberty, and Hippias was at length banished.

Whom, says the consul Quintus, have the dastardly enemies despised? Us the consuls,

3 Absolvo crimen qui 1 accuso.

Morbus 2 debeo 2 morbo tu mors.

1 Accuso gravis scelus, sed 3 absolvo omnis.

1 Damno cædes.

1 Damno repetundæ.

Si nunc 3 negligo studium, pœnitet tu stultitia tuus posthac.

Si 1 accuso ego ignavia, ego 1 accuso tu loquacitas.

Sum stultus 1 accuso alter peccatum qui ipse sum conscius.

Postquam animus Alexander, 3 conquiesco, et æstimatio 3 succedo in locus ira, 1 considero modo persona is qui 3 occido, modò causa propter qui 3 occido, et capi piget is factum.

Hippias 2 jubeo intersector frater suus 3 comprehendo; qui coactus per tormentum, 1 nomino is qui sum conscius cædes, 1 nomino omnis tyrannus amicus, qui 3 interficio. Hic virtus 2 admoneo civitas libertas, et Hippias tandem, 3 ago in exilium.

Quis, inquam, consul Quintus, ignavissimè hostis 3 contemno?]

or you Romans? If the fault be in us, take away our power; and if that be small, punish us: if the fault be in you, let none of the Gods or men punish your faults; do you only repent of them.

When the army of the thirty tyrants, of which the greatest part were Athenians, fled, Thrasylbulus called out, and put them in mind of their relations, the laws and their old fellowship in so many wars, and begged that they would pity their banished countrymen.

He that is accused of a wicked action, or he that is called in question about any thing, is called in Latin *Reus*; but he that is accused of a fault, is not immediately in fault, nor ought he to be accounted guilty of the crime, till it be proved. For if to accuse any one of a crime were sufficient for condemnation, who could be safe?

Alexander, in his passage, put the Thessalians in mind of the kindness of his father Philip, and his mother's alliance with them by the family of the *Æacidæ*. The Thessalians heard these things gladly, and made him captain general of the whole nation.

Who doubts but many innocent persons have been brought to trial for life, and condemned to death? and that a great

consul, an tu Quirites? Si culpa sum in ego, aufero imperium; et si is sum parum, 4 punio ego. Si culpa sum in tu, nemo Deus aut homo 4 punio vester peccatum; tu tantum poenitet is.

Cum exercitus triginta tyrannus, qui, pars maximus sum Atheniensis, 3 fugio, Thrasylbulus 1 exclamo, et 2 admoneo is cognatio, lex, et vetustus commilitium per tot bellum, et 1 oro ut 2 misereor is exul civis.

Qui 1 accuso facinus, aut qui 1 postulo de res aliquis, 1 voco Latine *Reus*; sed qui 1 accuso culpa, non sum continuo in culpa; nec 2 debeo existimo conscius crimen donec 1 probo. Nam si 1 accuso aliquis crimen sum satis ad condemnatio, quis possum sum tutus?

Alexander, in transitu, 2 admoneo Thessalus beneficium pater Philippus, et maternus necessitudo cum hic ab gens *Æacidæ*. Thessalus 4 audio hic cupide, et 1 creo ille dux universus gens.

Quis 1 dubito quin multus homo innocens 1 accuso caput, et 1 damno caput? Et multus ho-

many wicked villains have been tried for life, and absolved from the crimes of which they are guilty? But they will not escape in the world to come. God will not absolve them from the wickedness which they have committed.

Whilst these things were done in the east, the Athenians and Ætolians raised a war in Greece, the cause of which was, that Alexander being returned from India, had writ letters into Greece, in which the exiles of all the cities were restored, besides those that had been condemned for murder.

A misunderstanding of the states is the bane of this city, says the consul, whilst you are weary of the patrician, and we of the plebeian magistrates. What do you mean, I beseech you? You desired tribunes of the common people, we granted them. You desired the decemviri, we suffered them to be made. You were weary of the decemviri, we forced them to lay down their power.

He deserves punishment who is not ashamed of his fault; but he that is sorry and ashamed of his fault, is almost innocent, and will beware lest he commit any such thing again; he remembers the sorrow and shame that tormented his mind, and will avoid them.

Himilco, a man of the Bar-

mo facinorosus 1 accuso caput, et 3 absolvo crimen qui sum conscius? Sed non 3 effugio in seculum futurus Deus non 3 absolvo is scelus qui 1 perpetro.

Dum hic 3 ago in oriens, Atheniensis et Ætolus 2 moveo bellum in Græcia; causa qui sum quod Alexander reversus ab India, 3 scribo epistola in Græcia; in qui exul omnis civitas 3 restituo præter is qui 1 damno cædes.

Discordia ordo sum pestis hic urbs, inquam consul, dum tædet tu patricius, ego plebeius magistratus. Quis volo, 1 obsecro? 3 Concupio tribunus plebs, ego 3 concedo. 1 Desidero decemviri, ego 3 patior 1 creo. Tædet tu decemviri, 3 cogo is 1 abdicō magistratus.

2 Mereor pœna qui non pudet peccatum; sed qui pœnitet, et pudet peccatum, sum penè innocens, et 2 caveo ne 3 committo quis talis denue; 3 reminiscor dolor et pudor qui 3 ango animus, et 3 fugio is.

Himilco, vir factio

cine faction, thinking there was now an opportunity of rebuking Hanno, said, what do you think Hanno? Are you still sorry for the war we have undertaken against the Romans? Command Annibal to be given up. Forbid thanks to be given to the immortal Gods for such success.

To that Bassus replied, that there had been an alliance now several years betwixt the people of Rome and Nola, of which neither of them repented to that day; that if they had a mind to turn with fortune, it was now too late to turn; and that if they designed to surrender to Annibal, they had no need to send for a Roman garrison.

Cæsar acquaints his soldiers that were angry that the enemy could endure the sight of them at so small a distance between, and called for the signal of battle, how much loss, and how many brave men's lives that victory must needs cost; whom since he saw resolved to refuse no danger for his honor, that he ought to be condemned of the greatest injustice, if their lives were not dearer to him than his own.

This is a Gallic custom, to force travellers to stand, and to inquire what they have heard or known about any matter;

Barcinus, ratus locus sum 1 increpo Hanno, inquam; quis 2 censeo, Hanno? Etiam nunc poenitet bellum susceptus adversus Romanus? 2 Jubeo Annibal 3 dedo. 1 Veto grates 3 ago Deus immortalis pro tam prosper res.

Ad id Bassus 2 respondeo, sum amicitia jam multus annus inter populus Romanus Nolanusque, qui neuter poenitet in is dies. Si volo 1 muto fides cum fortuna, ferò jam 1 muto is; si unquam dediturus sum sui Annibal, non sum necesse 3 accerso præsidium Romanus.

Cæsar 2 edoceo miles indignans quod hostis possum 3 fero conspectus sui tantulus spatium interpositus, et exposcens signum prædium, quantus detrimentum, et quot vir fortis mors necesse sum is victoria 1 consto; qui cum 2 video sic paratus ut 1 recuso nullus periculum pro suis laus, sui 2 debeo 1 condemno summus iniquitas, si non 2 habeo vita charus suus.

Hic sum Gallicus consuetudo, ut 3 cogo viator 3 constito, et 3 quæro quis 4 audio aut 3 cog-

the common people stand about the merchants in the town, and oblige them to declare from what country they came, and what they knew there ; and being moved by these reports and hearsays, they oftentimes enter into measures about matters of the greatest moment, which they must needs repent of immediately, since they give credit to uncertain reports, and must tell them such things as they think will be acceptable to them.

nosco de quisque res ;
 vulgus³ circumfisto mer-
 cator in oppidum, et ³
 cogo ¹ pronuncio quis
 ex regio ⁴ venio ; quis-
 que res ibi ³ cognosco ;
 permotus hic rumor et
 auditio, consilium ⁴ in eo
 de summus res qui neces-
 se sum is poenitet è vesti-
 gio, quum fides ² habeo
 incertus rumor, et pleri-
 que ² respondeo is qui ¹
 arbitror sum gratus is.

CHAP. XV.

* The *person* or *thing* to, or for whom, or which any thing is, or is done, is the dative case, and follows after.

Adjectives signifying *profit*, *disprofit*, *likeness*, *unlikeness*, *pleasure*, etc.

Verbs of *giving*, *restoring*, *promising*, *paying*, † *sum*, and several others.

Adjectiva quibus commodum, etc.

Omnia verba acquisitivè, etc.

Verba dandi et reddendi, etc.

Verba promittendi, etc.

Sum cum compositis, etc.

NOTHING is so like death as sleep.

Is there any thing more like madness than anger?

Praise is due to virtue.

We all easily give right counsels to the sick, when we are well.

Give to every one according to his deserving.

He gives a benefit twice to a poor man, who gives it soon.

Punishments are prepared for the wicked in hell.

We are not born for ourselves only.

NIHIL sum tam similis mors quam somnus.

An sum quidquam similis insania quam ira?

Laus 2 debeo virtus.

Omnis facile do rectus consilium ægrotus, cum 2 valeo.

3 Tribuo quisque prodignitas.

1 Do beneficium inopis, qui 1 do citò.

Pœna 1 preparo impius apud inferi.

Non 3 nascor ego solum.

* These have commonly to or for before them, which are therefore called signs of the dative case.

† Sum is frequently used for habeo; and then the word before the verb in English is to be the dative, and the word that follows is the nominative.

The covetous man gets riches for others, not for himself.

When thou givest a benefit to a deserving person thou obligeest all.

No body can promise himself to-morrow.

If thou findest any thing, thou oughtest to restore it to the owner.

There is something like understanding in a brute.

Open not thy ears to flatterers.

Fools open their ears to flatterers, and shut them to truth.

Nothing is more useful to man, than the study of good letters.

When Bacchus led his army to India, he delivered the government of the kingdom of Thebes to Nisus his foster father. But after Bacchus was returned from thence Nisus refused to restore the kingdom to him. Bacchus would not contend with him, and suffered him to keep the kingdom.

As soon as Philip king of Macedonia, entered upon the government, all people had great hopes of him, because of his parts, and because of the old oracles of Macedonia, which had given out, that the state of Macedonia should be most flourishing under one of the sons of Amyntas.

After some days, another

Avarus 1 paro divitiarum alius, non fui.

Cum 1 do beneficium dignus, 1 obligo omnis

Nemo possum 2 polliceor sui crastinus dies.

Si 4 invenio quicquam, 2 debeo 3 restituo dominus.

Sum quiddam similis mens in brutum.

Ne 4 aperio auris assentator.

Stultus 3 patefacio auris assentator, et 3 claudio veritas.

Nihil sum utilis homo, quam studium bonus littera.

Cum Liber 3 duco exertitus in India, 3 trado potestas regnum Thebanus Nisus nutriculus suus. Sed postea quam inde 3 revertor Liber, Nisus 1 nego 3 restituo regnum is. Liber nolo 3 contendo cum ille, et 3 patior ille 4 potior regnum.

Ut Philippus, rex Macedonia, 3 ingredior imperium, omnis sum magnus spes ille, propter ipse ingenium, et propter vetus fatum Macedonia, qui 3 cano, status Macedonia sum florentissimus, sub unus filius Amyntas.

Post aliquot dies

letter of Darius is delivered to Alexander, in which the marriage of a daughter, and a part of his kingdom are offered him. But Alexander returned answer that his own was given him, and ordered him to come, and leave the disposal of his kingdom to the conqueror.

Lyfimachus being wont to hear Calisthenes, and receive precepts of virtue from him, pitying so great a man suffering the punishment not of any crime, but his freedom, gave him poison for a remedy of his misery; which Alexander took so ill, that he ordered him to be delivered to a very fierce lion.

Pyrhus, the son of Achilles and king of Epyrus, gave to Helenus, the son of king Priam, for his singular industry, the kingdom of the Chaones, and Andromache, the wife of Hector, whom he had received in marriage in the division of the spoil of Troy.

Nor was fortune more favorable to the flying Gauls, but continual showers, frost and snow, fatigue and famine consumed the miserable remains of this unhappy war. The people and nations too, through which they marched followed the scattered Gauls and killed great numbers of them.

About the same time Agas, king of Cyrene, died; who be-

us epistola Darius 3 reddo Alexander, in qui matrimonium filia et portio regnum 3 offero is. Sed Alexander 3 rescribo suus 1 do sui, et 2 jubeo is 4 venio et 3 permitto arbitrium regnum victor.

Lyfimachus solitus 4 audio Calisthenes, et 3 accipio præcepium virtus ab is, misertus tantus vir pendens poena non culpa sed libertas, 1 do is venenum in remedium calamitas; qui Alexander 3 fero tam ægere, ut 2 jubeo is 3 trado ferox leo.

Pyrhus filius Achilles, et rex Epirus, 1 do Helenus filius Priamus, propter singularis industria, regnum Chaones et Andromache, uxor Hector, qui 3 accipio in matrimonium in divisio præda Trojanus.

Nec fortuna sum benignus fugiens Gallus sed assiduus imber, gelu, et nix, lassitudo et fames, 3 obtero miser reliquæ hic infelix bellum. Gens quoque et natio per qui 2 habeo iter, 1 sector palans Gallus et 3 occido magnus is numerus.

Per idem tempus Agas rex Cyrenæ, 3 de-

fore his illness, that he might end the difference with his brother Ptolemy, betrothed his only daughter Berenice to his son ; but after the death of the king, Arsinoe, the mother of the young lady, sends for Demetrius, the brother of king Antigonus, from Macedonia, and delivers her and the kingdom of Cyrene to him.

After the death of the king, the Alexandrians sent ambassadors to the Romans, intreating them that they would undertake the guardianship of the child, and defend the kingdom of Egypt, which they said Philip and Antiochus had divided betwixt them. This embassy was very acceptable to the Romans.

On the other side, Acilius the Roman consul, who had been sent to this war against Antiochus, provided forces, arms, and other things necessary for war very industriously ; nor was the event of the war any other than the preparation of both sides had been ; wherefore he was routed and forced to fly into Asia.

The conditions of peace offered to Antiochus, king of Asia, were these, that Asia should be the Romans ; that he should have the kingdom of Syria ; that he should deliver up all his ships, prisoners and deserters ; and restore to the Romans the whole charge of

cedo ; qui ante infirmitas, ut 4 finio certamen cum frater Ptolemæus, 2 despondeo unicus filia Berenice filius is. Sed post mors rex, Arsinoe mater virgo, 3 arcesco Demetrius frater Antigonus à Macedonia, et 3 trado is et regnum Cyrenæ ille.

Post mors rex, Alexandrinus 3 mitto legatus ad Romanos orans ut 3 suscipio tutela pupillus, & 1 tutor regnum Ægyptus qui 3 dico Philippus et Antiochus 3 divido inter fui. Hic legatio sum gratus Romanus.

Contra Acilius Romanus consul, qui mitto ad hic bellum contra Antiochus, 1 paro copiarum, arma, et alius necessarius bellum diligentissime. Nec eventus bellum sum alius quam apparatus uterque pars sum. Quare 1 fugo et 3 cogo 3 fugio in Asia.

Conditio pax oblatus Antiochus, rex Asia sum hic, ut Asia sum Romanus ; ut ille 2 habeo regnum Syria ; ut 3 trado universus navis captivus, et transfuga ; et 3 restituo totus sumptus bellum Romanus.

Ptolemy was as ridiculous to the Romans, as he was cruel to his own subjects. His countenance was deformed, his stature short, his belly hanging out, so that he was more like a beast than a man. He sent for his son from Cyrene, and slew him lest the Alexandrians should make him king.

Whilst these things were done, the brother of Ptolemy king of Egypt, begot of a concubine, to whom his father had left the kingdom of Cyrene, made the Roman people his heir. For now the fortune of the Romans began to extend itself to the eastern kingdoms.

Whilst one part advised to call in Mithridates, king of Pontus, the other part Ptolemy, king of Egypt, (because Mithridates was full of business of his own, and Ptolemy had always been an enemy to Syria) all agreed upon Tigranes, king of Armenia. Therefore being sent for into the kingdom of Syria, he enjoyed the kingdom very quietly for eighteen years.

When Eumenes was returned into the camp, letters were found scattered throughout the camp, in which great rewards were promised to those that should bring the head of Eumenes to Antigonus. But this design proved insignificant, for

Ptolomæus sum tam ridiculus Romanus, quam sum cruentus civis. Vultus sum deformis, statura brevis, venter prominulus, ut sum similis bellua quam homo. 3 Arceffio filius à Cyrenæ, et 8 interficio ille, ne Alexandrinus 1 creq rex.

Dum hic 3 agq, frater Ptolomæus rex Ægyptus, susceptus ex concubina qui pater suus 3 relinquo regnum Cyrenæ, instituo Romanus populus hæres suus. Nam jam fortuna Romanus capi 3 extendo sui ad orientalis regnum,

Cum pars 2 studeo 3 accerso Mithridates rex Pontus; pars Ptolomæus rex Ægyptus, (quid Mithridates 3 satago res suus et Ptolomæus semper sum hostis Syria) omnis 4 consensio in Tygranes rex Armenia. Accitus igitur in regnum Syria 4 potior regnum tranquillissime per octodesim annus.

Cum Eumenes 3 revertor in castra, literæ 4 invenio abjectus per castra in qui magnus præmium 3 promitto is, qui deferro caput Eumenes ad Antigonus. Sed hic consilium sum irritus,

none of the soldiers would betray their general.

After Alexander the great had routed Darius's army in the Straits of Cilicia, and was advanced into Syria, the Tyrians sent him a golden crown of great weight; which he kindly received, and said that he would go to Tyre, and pay his vows to Hercules.

Xerxes goes on with the war against Greece, which his father had begun; which when Demaratus, king of the Lacædemonians, understood, who was in exile with Xerxes, being more respectful to his country after his banishment, than to the king after his favors, he gives an account of all things to the magistrates in wooden tablets.

After Cyrus, king of Persia had conquered Cræsus king of Lydia, he granted him his life, a part of his patrimony, and the city Barene; in which, although he did not lead a king's life, yet he led a life next to royal majesty. This clemency was no less useful to the conqueror than the conquered.

The Gauls sent ambassadors to Dionysius the tyrant of Sicily, waging war in Italy, desiring his assistance and friendship. They said that their nation was placed amongst his enemies,

nam nemo miles volo 3 prodo imperator.

Postquam Alexander magnus 3 fundo Darius exercitus in Augustiæ Cilicia et 3 progredior in Syria, Tyrius 3 mitto is aureus corona magnus pondus; qui grate 3 accipio, et 3 discō sui volo 4 eo ad Tyrus ut votum 3 solvo Hercules.

Xerxes 3 instruo bellum adversus Græcia, qui pater, cæpi; qui cum Demaratus rex Lacædemonius 3 discō, qui 1 exulo apud Xerxes, amicus patria post fuga, quam rex post beneficium, 3 præscribo omnis magistratus in ligneis tabella.

Postquam 1 Cyrus rex Persia, vinco Cræsus rex Lydia, 3 concedo is vita, pars patrimonium, et urbs Barene; in qui etsi non 3 dego regius vita, tamen 3 dego vita proximus regius Majestas. Hæc clementia sum non minus utilis victor quam victus.

Gallus 3 mitto legatus ad Dionysius tyrannus Sicilia, gerens bellum in Italia, petens auxilium et amicitia. 3 Dico gens suus 3 pono

and would be very useful to him. This embassy was very acceptable to Dionysius.

As soon as Eumenes understood that Perdiccas was slain, himself judged an enemy, and the management of the war committed to Antigonus, he declared those things to the soldiers; and added, moreover, if those things were a terror to any, it was permitted them to depart.

The Macedonians had perpetual wars with the Thracians and Illyrians. The latter, despising the infancy of the king, invaded the Macedonians; who being beat, brought out their king, and placed him behind their army in his cradle, and then renewed the dispute more briskly.

After Alexander had dismissed the soldiers, being now near his death, he asked his friends standing about him, whether they thought they could find a king like him? They all held their tongues. Then he said that he knew not that; but that he foresaw how much blood Macedonia would shed in her contest.

He drew his army back to the river, having drawn it up, and put it in such a position, which he showed to his friends, and then he himself, as the poet says, he reduced

inter hostis is, et sum utilis is: Hic legatio sum gratus Dionysius.

Ut Eumenes 3 cognosco Perdiccas 3 occido, fui 1 judico hostis, et summa bellum 3 committo Antigonus, 1 indicio is miles; et 3 addo insuper, si is sum terror qui, licet ille 3 discedo.

Macedo sum assiduus bellum cum Thrax et Illyrius. Posterior contemnens infantia rex, 3 invado Macedo; qui pulsus 3 profero rex fuus et 3 pono pone acies in cuna, et tunc 3 repetito certamen acius.

Postquam Alexander 3 dimitto miles, jam proximus mors, 1 percontor amicus circumstantes, num 1 existimo fui possum 4 invenio rex similis fui? Cunctus 2 taceo: tum 3 dico fui 4 nescio is, sed fui 3 prospicio quantus sanguis Macedonia futurus sum in is certamen.

3 Reduco exercitus Carales, ubi 3 deduco navis longus, et 3 impono miles qui 3 advello fui cum, 1 navigo Roma, et 1 nuncio pater Sardinia 1 perdomo; et

ced; and deliver the money to the *Quæstors*, the corn to the *Ædiles*, and prisoners to *Fulvius* the prætor.

Being forsaken by *Pyrrhus*, we accepted of a necessary peace, and continued in it for almost fifty years to the time when you came into Italy; and not your virtue and fortune, so much as your courtesy and kindness to our countrymen, whom you sent us back when you had taken them prisoners, thus so united us to you, that whilst you are safe, we should not only not fear the Roman people, but even not the Gods themselves, if it be lawful to say so.

Annibal replied, that he would not march his army into the country of the *Hirpini* or *Samnites*; lest it should be a burden to them, but into the neighboring places of the allies of the Roman people; and would enrich his soldiers by plundering them, and by that terror would drive the enemy far from them.

He said, if both the consuls were with their armies at *Nola*, that they would not nevertheless be any more a match for *Annibal* than they had been at *Cannæ*; much less would one prætor be able to defend *Nola* with a few new raised men; that it concerned them more than *Annibal* whether he should get *Nola* by force or a surren-

3 *trudo pecunia Quæstor, frumentum Ædiles, captivusque Flavius prætor.*

Relictus Pyrrhus 3 *accipio necessarius pax, suam que in is per annus prope quinquaginta, ad is tempus qui tu 4 venio in Italia; et non magis tuus virtus et fortuna quam comitas et benignitas in civis noster, qui captus 1 remitto ego, ita 1 concilio ego tu, ut, tu salvus, non modo non 2 timeo Romanus populus, sed ne Deus quidem ipse, si ita 3 dico fas sum.*

Annibal 2 *respondeo* *seu non* 3 *adduco exercitus in ager Hirpinus Samnive; ne et ipse sum onus, sed in proximus locus focius populus Romanus; et 1 dito miles suus 1 populus is, et is metus 2 summoveo hostis procul ab is.*

3 *Dico, si ambo consul sum cum exercitus suus ad Nola, non tamen magis sum per Annibal quam sum ad Cannæ; neudum unus prætor possum 1 tutor Nola cum paucus novus miles; interest ipse magis quam Annibal an 3 potior Nola vis aut dedi-*

der ; for that he would be master of it, as he was of Capua and Nuceria.

The third day after, (either upon the account of some disgust, or the hopes of a more advantageous service) a thousand two hundred and seventy two horse, Numidians and Spaniards, deserted to Marcellus : who were very serviceable to the Romans in that war. Land was given to the Spaniards in Spain, and to the Numidians in Africa, after the war, upon account of their good behavior.

He ordered Marcus Claudius, the proconsul, to retain at Nola a garrison necessary to defend the town, and send away the other soldiers to Rome, that they might not be a burden to their allies, and a charge to the government.

tio ; 3 potior enim ut 3 potior Capua et Nuceria.

Tertius post dies, (si ve ob ira aliquis five spes liberalis militia) mille ducenti et septuaginta duo equus 3 transfugio ad Marcellus, Numidæ, et Hispani, qui sum perquam utilis Romanus in is bellum. Ager 1 do Hispanus in Hispania, et Numidæ in Africa, post bellum, causa virtus.

1 Impero Marcus Claudius, proconsul, ut 2 retineo Nola præsidium necessarius 2 tueor urbs et 3 dimitto cæter miles Roma, ne sum onus socius, et sumptus respublica.

CHAP. XVI.

Verbs of *anger*, *believing*, *commanding*,* *comparing*, *favoring*, *flattering*,† *forgiving*, *helping*, *meeting*, *obeying*, *persuading*, *pleasing*, *displeasing*, *profit*, *disprofit*, *resisting*, *shewing*, *taking away*, *threatening*, and *trusting*, govern a dative.

Verba significantia commodum, &c.

Verba comparandi, &c.

Verba imperandi, &c.

Verba fidendi, &c.

Verba obsequendi, &c.

Verba minandi, &c.

THERE is a great part of men, which is not angry with the faults, but the offenders.

It is the part of a madman to be angry with dumb animals.

Believe not any one more than yourself of yourself.

It is not safe to believe fame: she is often a liar and feigns many things.

It is the property of a wise man to govern his tongue.

Govern thy tongue and passion when thou art angry with any one.

SUM magnus pars homo, qui non 3 irascor peccatum, sed peccatis.

Sum demens 3 irascor mutus animal.

Ne 3 credo qui plus quam tu de tu.

Non sum tutus 3 credo fama: is sum sapiē mendax, et 3 fingo plurimus.

Sum sapiens 3 moderor lingua.

1 Moderor lingua et animus cum 3 irascor quivis.

* Verbs active of comparing govern an accusative of the person or thing compared, and a dative of that, to, or with which the comparison is made.

† Verbs of forgiving, taking away, threatening, trusting, and shewing, govern an accusative of the thing, and a dative of the person.

Wise men command their desires which others serve.

We often compare small things with great.

None of all the Romans were to be compared to Cato for virtue.

The wicked favor the wicked, and the good favor the good.

Neither flatter any body, nor suffer any one to flatter thee.

It is the property of a little mind to flatter the rich.

Flattery can hurt nobody but him whom it pleases.

Forgive others many things, thyself nothing.

It concerns all men to help the miserable.

When the fox met the lion in the wood the first time, he trembled.

When he came to the town all the inhabitants came out to meet him.

He is not to be accounted a free man who obeys his lusts.

Nobody can serve pleasure and virtue together.

It is no easy thing to persuade the wicked to be good.

It was no difficult matter for him to persuade those who resolved to die.

Sapiens 1 impero cupiditas, qui alius 4 servio.

Sæpe 3 confero parvus magnus.

Nemo Romanus sum comparandus Cato ob virtus.

Improbis 2 faveo improbus, et bonus 2 faveo bonus.

Nec 1 adulator ququam nec 3 sino ququam adulator tu.

Sum parvus animus 1 assentor dives.

Assentatio possum 2 noceo nemo nisi is qui 2 placeo.

3 Ignosco alius multus, tu nihil.

Interest omnis 3 succurro miser.

Cum vulpes 3 occuro leo in sylva primum 1 trepido.

Cum 3 accedo ad urbis, omnis incola obviam ille 4 prodeco.

Non sum habendus liber, qui 4 obedio cupiditas.

Nemo possum 4 servio voluptas et virtus simul.

Haud facilis sum 2 persuadeo malus sum bonus.

Haudquaquam sum difficilis 2 persuadeo is qui 3 decerno morior.

Let whatever has pleased God please man.

It is a commendable thing to displease the bad.

One ungrateful person does harm to all the miserable.

Anger will hurt me more than injury.

Whosoever spares the bad, does harm to the good.

Be not a slave to passion, which you ought to resist.

We do not easily withstand the allurements of pleasure.

He took away my estate and now desires to take my life from me.

He does wickedly, that does not shew the way to one that is wrong.

He threatens many, who does injury to one.

Beware lest thou trust thyself too much.

Let nobody trust too much to prosperity.

We are wont not to believe a lying person, even when he speaks truth.

It is a fault both to believe every body and nobody.

Let him who is about to command others, learn to command his own lusts.

How shall he command others, who cannot command his own lusts?

Fortune is very rightly compared to the wind, to which it is very like.

God hath given nothing to

Quicquid 2 placeo De-
us 2 placeo homo.

Sum laudandus 2 dis-
pliceo malus.

Ingratus unus 2 noceo
omnis miser.

Ira 2 noceo ego plus-
quam injuria.

Quisquis 3 parco ma-
lus, 2 noceo bonus.

Ne 4 servio iracundia,
qui 2 debeo 3 resisto.

Non facile 3 obisto
blanditæ voluptas.

3 Eripio bona, et nunc
4 gestio 3 eripio vitæ ego.

3 Facio improbè, qui
non 1 monstro via er-
rans.

1 Minor multus, qui
3 facio injuria unus.

2 Caveo ne 3 confido
tu nimium.

Nemo 3 confido res
secundus nimium.

2 Soleo, non 3 credo
mendax homo, nec ve-
rus quidem dicens.

Uterque vitium sum et
3 credo omnis et nemo.

Qui sum imperaturus
alius, 3 disco 1 impero
cupiditas suus?

Quomodo 1 impero a-
lius, qui non possum 1
impero cupiditas suus?

Fortuna rectissime 1
comparo ventus, qui sum
similis.

Deus 1 do nihil homo,

man which can be compared to reason and wisdom.

The law of nature forbids us to do injury to one another.

Annibal's advice pleased king Antiochus; wherefore one of Annibal's companions is sent into Africa, to the Carthaginians, to encourage them to the war, and tells them, that Annibal would come presently with an army; that nothing was wanting but the countenance of the Carthaginians.

The Triballi met Philip, king of Macedon, as he returned from Scythia. They declared they would not grant him a passage through their country, unless they received a part of the spoil. Upon this a battle ensued, in which Philip was so wounded in the thigh, that his horse was killed through his body.

It is a dreadful thing to displease God, the Creator of all things, who is able to destroy both body and soul in hell, and has threatened those with eternal torments, who refuse to obey his laws. Let us endeavor to please him therefore, that we may avoid that dreadful punishment.

The common people being thus deceived, gave him the sovereignty; and whilst they are angry at the senate's power, deliver themselves with their wives and children into slavery.

qui possum 1 compare ratio et sapientia.

Lex natura 2 prohibeo 3 facio injuria alter.

Annibal consilium 2 placeo rex Antiochus; quare unus ex comes Annibal 3 mitto in Africa ad Carthaginensibus, ut 1 hortor is ad bellum et 1 nuncio ille, Annibal mor 4 venio cum exercitus; nihil desum nisi animus Carthaginensis.

Triballi 3 occurro Philippus rex Macedonia ut 3 revertor ab Scythia. 1 Nego sui 1 do ille transitus per finis futus, ni 3 accipio pars præda. Hinc proelium 4 orior, in qui Philippus ita 1 vulnero in femur, ut equus is 3 interficio per corpus is.

Horrendus sum 2 displiceo Deus, conditor omnis res, qui possum 3 perdo anima et corpus in infernum, et 1 minor is æternus supplicium qui 1 recuso 2 parco lex fuis. 1 Conor igitur 2 placeo ille, ut 3 effugio ille Horrendus supplicium.

Plebs ita deceptus, deferro is summus imperium; et dum 3 irascor senatus potentia, 3 trado sui cum conjux et liberi in servitus. Itaque ty-

Wherefore the tyrant seizes sixty senators, lays them in chains and threatens them with death.

He that only pleases himself does himself no kindness, because he displeases God his Creator, who commands us to be kind and good to all men, and to do to others those things, which we are willing should be done to ourselves. This precept comprehends almost the whole duty of a christian.

Venus is said to have loved Anchises the son of Assaracus, and to have lain with him, by whom she had Æneas. She ordered him that he should not tell it to the world. But Anchises blabbed it out amongst his companions over a glass of wine; for which Jupiter slew him.

Pyrrhus in the mean time commands his allies to prepare for war, and commits the keeping of the citadel of Tarentum to his son Helenus and his friend Milo. Being returned into Epire, he immediately invades the borders of Macedonia; whom Antigonus met with an army, and being worsted, was put to flight.

King Eumenes met the Romans with aid; and a little after a battle was fought with Antiochus; a Roman legion was beat in the right wing, and fled to the camp: but M. Æmilius, a tribune of the soldiers,

rannus 3 comprehendo sexaginta senator, 3 compingo in vinculum, et, minor ille mors.

Qui tantum 2 placeo fui non profum fui, quia 2 displiceo Deus creator suus, qui 2 jubeo ego sum benignus et beneficulus omnis, et 3 facio alius is qui volo fio ego ipse. Hic præceptum 3 complector pene totus officium christianus.

Venus 3 dico 1 amo Anchises filius Assaracus, et 3 concumbo cum ille, ex qui 1 procreo Æneas. 3 Præcipio ille ne 1 enuncio is homo. Sed Anchises 3 eloquor inter sodales per vinum; ob qui Jupiter 3 interficio is.

Pyrrhus interea 1 impetro socius 1 paro bellum, et 3 trado custodia arx Tarentinus filius suus Helenus, et amicus Milo. Reversus in Epirus statim 3 invado finis Macedonia; qui Antigonus 3 occurro cum exercitus, et victus, 3 verto in fuga.

Rex Eumenes 3 occurro Romanus cum auxilium et paulo post prælium 3 committo cum Antiochus; Romanus legio 3 pello in dexterius cornu, et 3 fugio

who had been left for the security of it, commands his soldiers to arm, and threaten the runaways:

The christian religion not only commands us to help our friends, but to relieve those who are enemies to us; for so we shall make them our friends; and shall promote love, kindness, peace and good will among men, which things please God.

Attalus, the Rhodians, Achæans, and Ætolians, began to demand that those places should be restored to them, which Philip had taken from them; to whom he replied, that he might be prevailed upon to obey the Romans: but that it was a shame that the Greeks, whom his ancestors Philip and Alexander had conquered, should prescribe laws of peace to him.

The coming of the Carthaginians into Sicily, recalled Dionysius the tyrant out of Italy. Hanno the Carthaginian was general of that war; whose enemy Suniatus, being the most powerful of the Carthaginians, gave notice of his coming, by a letter to Dionysius: which letter was intercepted, and he condemned for treason.

Wicked men provoke God daily, but he is very merciful, therefore he pities their folly,

ad castra; sed M. Terentius, tribunus miles, qui 3 relinquo ad tutela is, 1 impero miles 1 armô fui et 1 minor fugiens.

Christianus religio non tantum 3 præcipio ego 1 opitulor amicus, sed 3 succurro is qui sum inimicus ego, sic enim 3 reddo is amicus, et 2 promoveo amor, benignitas, pax, et benevolentia inter homo, qui 2 placent Deus.

Attalus, Rhodius, Achæus, et Ætolus, capi 1 postulo, is locus 3 reddo fui qui Philippus 3 eripio fui; qui 2 respondeo fui possum 3 adduco ut 2 pareo Romanus; sed sum indignus Græcus qui majores suos Philippus et Alexander 3 vinco, 3 dico lex pax fui.

Adventus Carthaginensis in Sicilia, 1 revoco Dionysius tyrannus ex Italia. Hanno Carthaginensis sum dux bellum; qui inimicus Suniatus, potens Pœnus, 1 prænnuncio per literæ Dionysius adventus is, qui literæ 3 comprehendo, et ipse 1 damno proditio.

Improbis 3 laceſſo Deus quotidie, sed sum clemens, itaque 2 misereor

and is willing to forgive them their sins, if they repent of them, and are willing to obey those precepts which our blessed Lord and Savior has prescribed to us in his gospel.

Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles and Deidamia, begot Amphilus of Andromache, the daughter of Ætion; but after he heard that his bride Hermione was given to Orestes, he came to Menelaus, and demanded his bride of him: who took her from Orestes, and gave her to Neoptolemus.

Alexander commends the loyalty of the Persians, as well to their former kings as himself. He puts them in mind of his kindnesses to them, how he had never treated them as a conquered people, but as the companions of his victory; and now he says that he would trust the guard of his person not only to the Macedonians, but to them too.

Honesty hurts nobody; but knavery, though it may seem to profit a man, is very pernicious to a man's credit, which all wise men value more than money; and very often to his estate and life too, which fools value more than all things else. It therefore concerns all men to beware of and avoid injustice.

All ages will abhor the cru-

is stultitia, et paratus sum 1 condone is peccatum, si penitet is, et volo 1 obtempero lex qui noster beatus dominus et salvator 3 condo ego in evangelium.

Neoptolemus filius Achilles et Deidamia 1 procreo Amphialus ex Andromache, filia Ætion; sed postquam 4 audio sponsa suus Hermione, 1 do Orestes, venio ad Menelaus et 3 peto sponsa suus ab is; qui 3, adimo is Orestes, et 1 do is Neoptolemus.

Alexander 1 laudo fides Persa, tum in pristinus rex, tum sui. 2 Admoneo is beneficium suus in is, ut nunquam 2 habeo is quasi victus, sed veluti socius, victoriā; et nunc aio sui, 3 credo custodia corpus suus, non tantum Macedo, sed is estiam.

Probitas 2 noto nemmo; sed improbitas, et si 2 videor profum hominū, sum perniciosus estimatione hominū qui emolus sapiens 1 aestimo, plus quam pecunia; et sapissime res et vita etiam, qui stultus 3 facio plus quam alius omnis. Resert igitur omnis 2 caveo et 1 vivo injustitia.

Omnis sæculum 1 de-

elty of the triumviri, Mark Antony, Caesar Octavianus, and Lepidus, who proscribed whom they pleased, and pitied none who had estates, and disliked, as they thought, their proceedings. He that was so inhuman did not deserve the empire of the world.

When Alexander returned from the east, the ambassadors of the Carthaginians, and other cities of Africa, Spain, Sicily, Gaul and Sardinia waited his coming at Babylon. The terror of his name had so possessed the whole world, that all nations flattered him as a king designed for them.

He that resisteth his own evil inclinations, obeyeth God, and deserves greater praise than the general who vanquishes mighty armies, and takes the strongest cities, and serves his passions which he cannot govern.

Remember the counsel which I give thee; it will profit thee very much, if thou dost not forget it. Obey the laws of Almighty God; obey the king and all other subordinate magistrates, in all things that are lawful. Resist the beginnings of anger, and yield not

testor crudelitas triumviri, Marcus Antonius, Caesar Octavianus, et Lepidus, qui 3 proscribo qui 2 placeo ille, et 2 misereor nullus, qui 2 habeo opes, et 1 improbo, ut 3 credo factum suus. Qui sum tam inhumanus haud 2 mereor imperium terrarum orbis.

Cum Alexander 3 revertor ab oriens, legatus Carthaginensis et reliquis civitas Africa, Hispania, Sicilia, Gallia, et Sardinia 4 operior adventus is apud Babylon. Terroris nomen adeo 3 invado totus orbis ut cunctus gens 1 adolor is. Vexer destinatus fore.

Qui 1 repugno suis malus affectus, 4 obedio Deus, et 2 mereor major laus quam dux qui 3 fundo maximus copiaz, et 1 expugno militis urbs, sed 4 servio cupiditas, qui non possum 1 moderor.

Memini consilium qui 1 do tu, profum tu plurimum, si non 3 obliviscor is. 4 Obedio rex omnipotens Deus, 4 obedio rex et omnia alius inferior magistratus, in omnis qui sum licitus. 1 Repugno principium

to the allurements of pleasure.

The Parthians were formerly the most obscure among the people of the east. When the empire of Asia was transferred from the Medes to the Persians, they were a prey to the conquerors. Finally they were subject to the Macedonians, that it may seem strange to any one, that they are arrived at so flourishing a condition, that they now command those nations which they formerly were in subjection to.

God commanded Abraham, the father of the faithful, to sacrifice his only son Isaac. He obeyed the divine precept without delay, and was ready to restore the promised seed to him that gave it. But the angel of the Lord commanded him to spare his child, and told him that his compliance was very acceptable to God.

Go, says Romulus, to Julius Proculus, tell the Romans, that the Gods will have it so, that my Rome be the head of the world. Wherefore let them mind military affairs. Let them know and deliver it so to posterity, that no human power shall be able to resist the Roman arms.

God is angry with the wicked, and threatens them with most dreadful torments; not because

ira, et ne 3 cedo blanditæ voluptas.

Parthus sum olim obscurus inter populus oriens. Cum imperium Asia 3 transfero a Medis ad Persa, sum præda victor. Postremo, 4 servio Macedo, ut 2 videor mirus qui vis, is provectus sum ad tantus felicitas, ut nunc 1 impero is gens qui olim 4 servio.

Deus 1 impero Abrahamus, pater fidelis, 1 immolo unicus suus filius Isaac. 2 Pareo divinus præceptum sine mora, et sum paratus 2 reddo promissus soboles is qui 1 do. Sed angelus Dominus 3 jubeo is 3 parco puer, et 3 dico is obsequium sum gratus Deus.

4 Abeo, inquam Romulus Julius Proculus, 1 nuncio Romanus, celestis volo, ut meus Roma sum caput terrarum orbis. Proinde 3 colo res militaris. 4 Scio et 3 trado posteri, nullus opes humanus possum, 3 resisto Romanus arma.

Deus 1 irascor impius, et 1 minor ille dirus supplicium; non quod

he hates them, but that they may repent of their sins, and be happy forever in heaven. Do not they therefore deserve the punishment of eternal death, who value eternal life and happiness as nothing?

It was no hard thing for Leonidas to persuade his men who were resolved to die. Wherefore they immediately take arms, and six hundred men break into the camp of five hundred thousand, and seek for the king's pavilion, which they could not find. They wandered victorious through the camp, and at last died among heaps of the slain enemies.

The anger of the Almighty God ought to be terrible to all men, no less to the highest and haughtiest of the lords of the earth than the meanest of mortals. He can, if he pleases, disjoint all the parts of this beautiful structure of the world, and reduce them into one confused mass, like that out of which they were originally formed.

Laudice, out of the number of six sons, which she had by king Ariarathes, killed five. One little child was delivered from the cruelty of his mother, who after the death of Laudice (for the people killed her for her cruelty) enjoyed the kingdom.

odi, sed ut poenitet is peccatum, et sum felix in æternum in cœlum. Nonne igitur 2 mereor poena æternus mors, qui æstimo æternus vita et felicitas nihilum?

Non sum dissolutus Leonidas 2 persuado suus miles qui 3 decerno 3 morior. Quare statim 3 capio ævina, et sexcenti vir 3 irrumpo castra quingenti mille, et 3 peto rex prætorium, qui non possum 4 invenio. I Vagor victor per castra, et tandem 3 occido inter acervus fractus hostis.

Tra Deus 2 debet sum terribilis omnis, non minus summus et superbus dominus terrarum orbis, quam infimus. Possam, si, 2 placeo is, 3 divello omnis pars hic pulcher ædificium mundus, et 3 redigo in unus moles indigestus, similis is ex qui primum 1 sermo.

Laudice ex numerus sex filius, qui 3 suscipio ex rex Ariarathes, 1 neto quinque. Unus parvulus 3 eripio crudelitas mater, qui post mors Laudice (nam populus 3 extinguo is propter crudelitas) 4 potior regnum.

¶ After the Ætoli had dismissed the embassy of the Romans, they lay waste the borders of Epirë and Acarnania. Olympias had now delivered the kingdoms to her sons, and Ptolemy had succeeded in place of his brother deceased. He went to meet the enemy, but being taken with illness in his march, died.

When these things were told Asellus in the camp, staying only till he had obtained leave of the consul to fight an enemy that challenged him, he immediately took up arms, and going upon horseback before the enemy's advanced guards, he called Taureas by name, and bid him fight where he would.

At Croton there were great animosities betwixt the nobility and the commons. For the same distemper had overrun all the cities of Italy, that the common people dissented from the nobility; the senate favored the Romans, and the commons the Carthaginians. A deserter carried the news of this disagreement to the Brutii.

When Aristomachus could not work upon them by advising them to surrender, nor found an opportunity of betraying the citadel as he had betrayed the town, he deserted to Hanno. The Locrenian ambassadors having entered the

Postquam Ætolus 3 dimitto legatio Romanus 1 depopulo finis Epirus et Acarnania. Olympias jam 3 trado regnum filius suos, et Ptolemæus 3 succedo in locus frater suus defunctus. 3 Procedo obvius hostis, sed correptus infirmitas 3 decedo.

Cum hic 1 nuncio Asellus in castra, moratus modo ut 1 impetro ab consul venia 1 pugno in hostis provocans, ex templo 3 capio arma, et proventus equus ante hostis statio; 1 compello Taureas nomen et 2 jubeo 3 congredior ubi volo.

Croton magnus sum certamen inter princeps et plebs. Nam idem morbus 3 invado omnis civitas Italia, ut plebs 4 dissentio ab optimates; Senatus 2 faveo Romanus, et plebs. Pannus. Perfuga 1 nuncio hic dissentio Brutii.

Quando Aristomachus non satis 2 valeo 2 suadeo ad deditio, nec 4 invenio locus 3 prodo arx, sicuti 3 prodo urbs, 3 transfugio ad Hanno. Locrensis legatus 1 intro arx brevi post, 2 per-

citadel a little after, persuaded them to suffer themselves to be removed to Locri.

They declared that they had been sent by Hannibal to Hieronymus as a friend and ally; had obeyed his orders as their general had commanded them, that they were desirous to return to Annibal again; but since the way was not safe, the Roman armies, spreading themselves every where through-out Sicily, they desired they would give them something of a guard, by which they might be conducted to Lucri in Italy.

When these things were told Marcellus, he sent ambassadors immediately to Syracuse, to complain of the violation of the treaty. They said that there would never be wanting an occasion of war, unless Hippocrates and Epicydes were banished not only from Syracuse, but far from Sicily. Upon this Epicydes persuades the Leontini to revolt from the Syracusans.

They thinking it not safe, at first appearance, as the only counsel, all hopes being cut off on all sides, to deliver themselves to the soldiers acquainted with them for the most part; and then incensed by the report of the slaughter of their fellow soldiers, went out to meet the army.

suadeo is ut 3. patior sui
3. traduco Locri.

1. Prædico sui 3. mitto
Annibal Hieronymus ut
amicus et socius; 2. pa-
reo is. imperium uti im-
perator. Imperio sui, vo-
lo 4. redeo Annibal: ce-
terum quam inter non
sum tutus, Romanus ar-
ma 1. vagor passim per
totus Sicilia, 3. peto uti
1. do sui aliquis, prædi-
cam, qui 3. perduco, Lo-
cri in Italia.

Quem hic 1. nuncio
Marcellus, 3. mitto lega-
tus exemplo Syracusæ,
qui 1. exoptato de vi-
olatio fœdus. 3. Dico
nunquam defum causa
bellum, nisi Hippocra-
tes atque Epicydes 1. ab-
lego non modo ab Syra-
cuse, sed procul à Sici-
lia. Deinde Epicydes
2. persuado, Leontini 3.
deficio à Syracusanis.

Ille ratus non tam tu-
tus primus species, quam
utus consilium, spes un-
digne abscissus, ut 3. per-
mitto sui miles affuetus
sui magnus ex pars; et
tum accensus fama ce-
des commilito, 3. proce-
do obviam agmen.

CHAP. XVII.

- * Several verbs compounded with *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*, and *super*, govern a dative.

Dativum fermè regunt verba composita, &c.

A GOOD name, excels riches.

It is the part of a wise man to prefer virtue before pleasure.

Mercury presides over gain and eloquence.

It is the part of a brave man to prefer his country before his life.

Prefer virtue before riches, friendship before money, and profitable things to pleasant.

Take care thou do not rashly assent to things unknown.

Stick to justice and honesty.

Fame delights to add false things to true.

A wise man accommodates himself to nature.

They ride up by degrees to the enemies gates.

Consider that a robber and an enemy may put a sword to your throat.

Do not thwart your betters.

EXISTIMATIO bonus 1 præsto divitiæ.

Sum sapiens 3 præpono virtus voluptas.

Mercurius 2 præsideo lucram et eloquentia.

Sum vir fortis 3 præfero patria vita.

3 Præfero virtus divitiæ, amicitia pecunia, et utilis jucundus.

2 Caveo ne temerè 4 assentior incognitus.

3 Adhæresco justitia et honestas.

Fama 2 gaudeo 3 addo falsus verus.

Sapiens 1 accommodo sui natura.

1 Adequito sensim hostis porta.

1 Cognito latro et hostis possum. 2 admoveo gladius jugulum tuus.

Nolo 1 adverfor melior,

* Transitive verbs that have this government, are followed by two caseual words, one of which has some English preposition, as to, for, before, over, upon, or the like, before it, and is to be the dative, the other the accusative.

A sword is ill-trusted to an angry man.

A wise man does his endeavor, that his works may agree with his words.

Men struggle with great and many inconveniences.

They began by little and little to withdraw themselves from the fight.

The enemy came up to the camp.

Do not sink under the burden.

A good magistrate prefers the public good to his own.

Virtue excels all things.

One day well spent is to be preferred before a sinning immortality.

We ought to prefer the advantage of a friend before our own.

Children commonly postpone all things to play.

Narbonensis Gallia is to be put after none of the provinces.

Youth creeps upon childhood, old age upon youth.

It is not the part of a gallant man to expose himself to danger without cause.

They rode before the enemy's lines.

Macedonia fell to Antipater.

So great a burden was put upon the common people.

Ferrum male 3 committo iratus.

Sapiens 1 do opera ut opus 1 concordo verbum.

Homo 1 confictor magnus et multis incommodum.

Capi paulatim 3 subtraho sui pugna.

Hostis 3 succedo castra.

Ne 3 succumbo otus.

Bonus magistratus 3 antepono communis utilitas suis.

Virtus 1 antisto omnis res.

Unus dies bene actus sum anteponendus peccans immortalitas.

2 Debeo 3 antepono commodum amicus nostri.

Puer ferè 3 postpono omnis lusus.

Narbonensis Gallia sum postponendus nullus provincia.

Adolescentia 3 obreppo pueritia, senectus adolescentia.

Non sum magnanimus vir 3 offero sui periculum sine causa.

1 Obequito hostis munimentum.

Macedonia 4 obvenio Antipater.

Tantus onus 3 impono plebs.

It is a wicked thing to make war upon one's own country.

He struck a terror into the enemy.

The covetous man gapes after riches.

Mix sometimes diversion with dry studies.

I was present at their feast.

They poured themselves in upon Italy.

He came upon the enemy unawares.

When Alexander went to the Persian war, he slew all his step-mother's relations, whom Philip had raised to any high post of honor, and set over the cities and districts of Macedonia; neither did he spare his own relations that seemed fit for the kingdom; that no occasion of sedition might remain in Macedonia whilst he was away.

Alexander divided all his patrimony, which he had in Macedonia and Europe, among his friends, saying, that Asia was sufficient for him. Before any ships departed from the shore, he offers sacrifice and implores the help of the Gods in that war in which he had been chosen the avenger of Greece.

King Darius's mother, who till that day had not been weary of her life, when she heard of the death of Alexander,

Sum nefarius 3 impo-
no bellum patria.

3 Incutio terror hos-
tis.

Avarus 1 inhiio divi-
tæ.

3 Interpono interdum
gaudium studium tuus.

Intersum ipse convi-
vium.

3 Superfundo se Ita-
lia.

4 Supervenio hostis
inopinans.

Cum Alexander 3 pro-
ficiscor ad Persicus bel-
lum, 3 interficio omnis
noverca cognatus qui
Philippus 3 proveho in
excelsior locus dignitas,
et 3 præficio urbs et pro-
vincia Macedonia; nec
3 pareo suis cognatus
qui 2 videor aptus reg-
num; ne qui materia
seditio 2 remaneo in Ma-
cedonia dum absum.

Alexander 3 divido
omnis patrimonium suus
qui 2 habeo in Macedo-
nia et Europa amicus,
dicens, Asia 3 sufficio
sui. Priusquam ullus
navis 3 abscedo ab lit-
tus, 3 facio res divinus,
et 1 imploro opis Deus
in is bellum in qui 3 eli-
go ultor Græcia.

Rex Darius mater,
qui in is dies non tædet
vita, cum 4 audio mors
Alexander 3 infero ma-

she laid violent hands upon herself ; not that she preferred an enemy before a son, but because she had experienced the duty of a son, in him whom she had feared as an enemy.

Alexander took this fact of Lyfimachus so ill, that he ordered him to be exposed to a very fierce lion. But as the lion at the sight of him made at him, Lyfimachus thrust his hand, wrapped in his gown, into the lion's mouth, got hold of his tongue, and killed him.

Elissa put the king's servants with all their wealth on board, and being launched out into the main, makes them throw bags full of sand into the sea, pretending it to be the Acerbas's wealth, and tells them, that she had long since wished for death, but that cruel torments and dreadful punishments hung over them who had withdrawn Acerbas's wealth from the tyrant's avarice.

Turnus, king of the Rutuli, to whom Lavinia, Latinus's daughter, had been contracted before Æneas's coming into Italy, taking it ill that a foreigner was preferred before him, made war upon Æneas and Latinus. The Rutuli were conquered, but the Aborigines and Trojans lost their prince Latinus.

Because some public rites were performed by the kings

nus fui ipse ; non quod 3 præfero hostis filius, sed quod 4 experior pietas filius in is qui 2 timo ut hostis.

Alexander 3 fero hic factum Lyfimachus adeo ægre, ut 2 jubeo is 3 objicio ferox leo. Sed cum leo ad conspectus is, 3 facio impetus, Lyfimachus 3 immergomannus, involutus amicus, os leo, 3 arripio lingua, et 1 ex animo is.

Elissa 3 impono rex minister cum omnis opes, navis, et provectus in altum, 3 compello 3 deicio saccus plenus arena in mare, simulans sum opes Acerbas, et 3 dico ille fui olim 1 opto mors, sed acerbus cruciatus et dirus supplicium 2 immineo ille qui 3 subtraho Acerbas opes tyrannus avaritia.

Turnus, rex Rutulus, qui Lavinia, Latinus filia, factus sum ante Æneas adventus in Italia, ægrè 3 patior advena præfero sui, 3 infero bellum Æneas et Latinus. Rutulus 3 vinco, sed Aborigines et Trojanus 3 amitto dux suus Latinus.

Quia quidam publicus sacrum 1 facito per rex

themselves, that there might be no want of kings any where, they constituted a priest, who was called Rex, but subjected that office to the high priest, lest honor added to the name should prejudice their liberty, of which they had a very great care.

The cruelty of his mother affrighted Alexander king of *Ægypt* so much that he left her, preferring a secure and a safe life before a kingdom. But Cleopatra fearing lest Cyzicenus should assist her eldest son Ptolemy, sent aid to Grypus, and gave Selene in marriage to the enemy of her former husband.

When Eumenes understood these things, he called his soldiers together, and first he gives them thanks, that none was found who preferred the hopes of a bloody reward to the obligation of his oath; then he cunningly subjoins, that he had forged those letters that he might try their affections.

A great many other famous things were recorded of queen Semiramis, for not being content to defend the bounds of her kingdom, she added *Æthiopia* to her empire, and made war upon India, whither nobody ever came besides her and Alexander the great.

ipse, nec ubi sum desiderium rex, 1 creo sacrificulus, qui 1 voco Rex, sed 3 subicio is sacerdotium pontifex; ne honor additus nomen, 3 officio libertas, qui sum primus cura.

Crudelitas mater suus 2 terreo Alexander rex Ægyptus adeo, ut 3 relinquo is, anteponeus securus et tutus vita regnum. Sed Cleopatra, timens ne Cyzicenus 1 auxiliior major filius Ptolemæus, 3 mitto auxilium Grypus, et 1 do Selene in matrimonium hostis prior maritus.

Cum Eumenes 3 cognosco hic, 1 convoco miles, et primo 3 ago is gratia, quod nemo 4 invenio qui 3 antepono spes cruentus præmium fides sacramentum; tum calide 3 subnecto sui 3 consingo hic epistola ut 4 experior animus suus.

Multus alius præclarus 3 prodo regina Semiramis; siquidem non contentus 2 tueor terminus regnum, 3 adjicio Æthiopia imperium, et bellum 3 profero in India quo præter ille et Alexander magnus nemo 1 intro.

Cæsar said to the Helvetian
G

Cæsar 1 dico Helveti-

ambassadors, that though those things were so, yet if they would give him pledges, that he might see that they would do those things which they promised, and would satisfy the Ædúi for the injuries they had done them and their allies, and the Allobroges likewise, that he would make peace with them.

Cambyfes succeeded Cyrus. He added Egypt to the empire of his father; but being offended at the superstition of the Egyptians, he ordered the temples of Apis, and the other Gods, to be pulled down. Afterwards he added parricide to his sacrilege, for it was hard for him to spare his relations, who had not spared the Gods.

When he died he left the guardianship of his sons to a slave of approved fidelity; and so great was the respect for his memory among all people, that they chose rather to obey a slave than forsake the king's sons; and the great men of the kingdom forgetting their honor, suffered the government to be managed by a slave.

When Africanus had received his son from Antiochus, whom he had taken passing over into Asia in a small ship, he said, That private favours were to be separated from public concerns; that the duty of a father was one thing, and the rights of his country another,

us legatus quum is ita sum tamen si 1 do ob-
ses fui, uti 3 intelligo is
3 facio is qui 2 pollice-
or et 3 satisfacio Æduus
de injuria qui 3 infero
ipse sociusque, et Allo-
broges item, fui 3 facio
pax cum is.

Cambyfes 3 succedo
Cyrus. 3 Adjicio Æ-
gyptus imperium pater;
sed iratus superstitione E-
gyptius, 2 jubeo ædes
Apis cæterque Deus 3
diruo. Postea 3 addo
parricidium sacrilegium;
nam sum difficilis is 3
parco suus cognatus, qui
non 3 parco Deus.

Cum 3 decedo 3 relin-
quo tutela filius servus
spectatus fides; et tan-
tus sum amor memoria
is apud omnes, ut malo
2 pareo servus, quam 3
desero rex filius, et prin-
ceps civitas, oblitus dig-
nitas suus, patior reg-
num 1 administro per
servus.

Cum Africanus 3 ac-
cipio filius ab Antiochus
qui 3 capio trajiciens in
Asia in parvus navigi-
um, 3 dico, privatus
beneficium sum secer-
nendus a res publicus;
officium pater sum alius;
et jus patria alius, qui 3

which should be preferred not only before children, but even life itself : that he therefore received his present thankfully, and would answer the king's bounty in other things.

¶ When he was come almost up to the walls, no motion being made at the sight of the vanguard, as he supposed there would; he pitched his camp a thousand paces from the wall of the city ; but three days before Annibal came to Tarentum, M. Valerius the proprætor, who commanded the fleet at Brundisium, had sent M. Livius to Tarentum ; who being very intent both day and night, gave neither the enemy nor the wavering allies any opportunity of attempting any thing.

The Roman ambassador said that he did not bring war, but aid and assistance to the Syracusians, and those, who being escaped out of the middle of the slaughter, had fled to them ; and those who being oppressed with fear, did undergo a slavery worse not only than banishment, but even death itself ; that the Romans would not suffer the villanous murder of the allies to be unrevenged.

The same summer the war begun with Philip, which had been already suspected; ambassadors came from Oricum to M. Valerius the prætor, who commanded the fleet, telling him, that Philip had first at-

præpono non tantum liberi, verum etiam vita ipse ; sui proinde 3 accipio gratus munus, et 2 respondeo munificentia rex in alius res.

Quum propemodum 3 accedo murus, nullus motus 3 facio ad conspectus primus agmen, ut 2 reor 1 loco castra mille passus ab urbs murus. Sed triduum antequam Annibal 3 accedo Tarentum, M. Valerius proprætor, qui præsum classis ad Brundisium, mitto M. Livius Tarentum ; qui plurimum intentus dies ac nox, neque 2 præbeo hostis nec dubius focius quicquam locus 1 tento.

Romanus legatus 3 dico, sui non 3 affero bellum, sed opis auxiliumque Syracusanus, et is qui elapsus ex medius cædes 3 perfugio sui ; et is qui metus oppressus 3 patior servitus fædus non solum exitium, sed etiam mors ; nec Romanus 3 patior nefandus cædes focius inultus.

Idem æstas bellum 2 moveor cum Philippus, qui jam ante suspectus sum ; legatus 4 venio Oricum M. Valerius prætor, presidens classis, nuncios, Philippus p-

tempted Apollonia, having advanced up the river with an hundred and twenty Biremes, and after that brought his army up to Oricum in the night.

When the ambassadors had told those things to the Prætor, they begged he would help them, and drive away an undoubted enemy to the Romans by land, or with his sea-forces : since they were attacked for no other reason, but because they were near to Italy.

mum 1 tento Apollonia, subvestus ad versus flumen cum centum viginti Biremes, et deinde 2 admoveo exercitus Oricum nox.

Quum legatus hic 1 nuncio prætor, 1 oro uti fui opis 3 fero, et 2 arceo haud dubius hostis Romanus, terra aut maritimus vires ; quum 3 peto ob nullus alius causa, nisi quod 2 immineo Italia.

CHAP. XVIII.

To is made by *ad*, after verbs signifying or implying *motion* ; of which latter sort are *allure, apply, avail, belong, call, conduce, encourage, entice, exhort, incite, invite, provoke, stir up, tend, &c.*

His vero attinet, &c.

IT belongs to parents and masters to exhort children to virtue.

Cæsar provoked the enemy to battle.

The wicked endeavor to tempt all others to wickedness.

Temperance avails much to the health of the body.

It is the part of a prudent boy to apply his mind to the study of learning and virtue.

2 ATTINEO ad patrens et præceptor 1 hortor puer ad virtus.

Cæsar 1 provoco hostis ad pugna.

Improbis 1 conor 3 allicio alius ad nequitia.

Temperantia 2 valeo multum ad salus corpus.

Sum prudens puer 3 adjuugo animus ad studium literæ et virtus.

It conduces much to the good of the commonwealth to favor learned men.

It is a wicked thing to encourage others to wickedness.

He called the enemy to him.

He inticed the maid to dishonesty.

He exhorted them to patience.

The love of honor incites men to noble actions.

The day after he invited the people to a feast.

Ill language stirs men up to anger.

It tends to the good of the public that rogues be punished.

When Gallimander was brought to the king, not only pardon, but a reward of his fidelity was given him; but he chides Demetrius sorely, and sends him back to his wife into Hyrcania, and orders him to be kept more strictly. A little after he attempted to make his escape again; but was brought back and conducted to the king, who was angry with him, and ordered him to be removed out of his sight.

Whilst all were amazed at the cruel tyranny of Aristotimus, Helenicus, who had no children, and was now old, gathers together his friends; and exhorts them to the delivery of their country. They conspire together against the ty-

G 2

3 Conduco multum ad bonum respublica, 2 faveo vir doctus.

Sum nefarius 1 hortor alius ad scelus.

1 Voco hostis ad sui.

3 Pellicio virgo ad stuprum.

1 Hortor is ad patientia.

Amor laus 1 incito vir ad præclarus facinus.

Postridie 1 invito populus ad epulæ.

Convitium 1 instigo homo ad ira.

1 Specto ad utilitas respublica ut improbus 4 punio.

Cum Gallimander 3 perduco ad rex, non tantum venia, sed etiam præmium fides 1 do is; sed 1 castigo Demetrius graviter et 3 remitto conjux in Hyrcania, et 2 jubeo is 1 observo arcitus. Paulo post 1 tento denuo fuga; sed 3 retraho et 3 perduco ad rex, qui 3 irascor is, et 2 jubeo is 2 summoveo, e conspectus.

Cum omnis 2 stupeo ad sevus dominatio Aristotimus, Helenicus, qui nullus liberi sum, jam senex 3 contraho amicus suus, et 1 hortor ad vindicta patria. 1 Conjuro in caput tyrann-

rant's life, and so Aristotimus is taken off.

Darius ready to die, said that he thanked Alexander for his kindness and generosity to his relations ; that he prayed the Gods that they would give him the empire of the whole world ; and as to what belonged to the revenge of his death, that it was not his only, but the common cause of all kings, which it was very dishonorable and dangerous for Alexander to neglect.

The captain-general of the Gauls congratulated them, because he perceived they belonged to the care of the immortal Gods ; he presented a golden chain to the goddess, and made an alliance with them forever.

After this Alexander invites his friends to a feast, where when mention was made of the things which Philip his father had done, he began to prefer himself before his father, and to extol the greatness of his own exploits to heaven, whilst the greater part of the guests said as he said.

Cyrus takes Sybaris, and returns to Persepolis, where he called the people together, and orders them all to be ready with hatchets, and cut down the wood which hung over the highway ; which when they had readily done, he invites

nus, et Aristotimus 3 opprimo.

Darius moribundus 3 dico, sui 3 ago gratia Alexander pro humanitas et liberalitas is in fusus ; sui 1 precor Deus uti do is imperium totus terrarum orbis ; et quod 2 pertineo ad ultio mors suus, non sum fusus tantum, sed communis causa omnis rex, qui sum indecorus et periculosus Alexander 3 negligo.

Dux Gallus 1 gratulor is, quod 3 animadverto is per 2 pertineo ad cura Deus immortalis ; 1 dono torquis aureus Dea, et 3 jungo amicitia cum is in perpetuum.

Post hic Alexander 1 voco amicus ad convivium ubi cum mentio 3 orior res qui Philippus pater is 3 gero, cœpi 3 præfero sui pater et 3 extollo magnitudo res suus cœlum tenus, dum major pars conviva 1 assensor.

Cyrus 3 assumo Sybaris, et 3 regredior Persepolis ubi 1 convoco populus, et 2 jubeo omnis præsto sum cum securis, et 3 excido sylva qui 2 imminco via ; qui cum strenuo 3 facio,

them all to a feast the day after.

It is a commendable thing for a boy to apply his mind to the study of good letters ; they will be always useful to him ; they will procure him the favor, and love of good men, which those that are wise value more than riches and pleasures.

The Apolloniates send ambassadors to Cæsar, and receive him into their town. The Bullidenfes, Amantiani, and other neighboring cities follow them, send ambassadors to Cæsar, and promise him that they will do whatsoever he should command ; which when Pompey heard he was wonderfully surprised.

Darius also, king of the Persians, mindful of his father and grandfather's hatred against the city of Athens, made a league with the Lacedæmonians by Tiffaernes, the governor of Lydia, promising them all the charge of the war ; for he was afraid, lest after the Lacedæmonians had conquered the Athenians, they should transfer their arms to him.

After the dictator had put the enemy to flight, and taken their camp, he gave the plunder to his soldiers ; which was the more acceptable to them, because they had not hoped for it. Afterwards pursuing the flying enemy, he laid waste all the country of the Volsci, and forced them to a submission.

1 invito omnis ad epulæ postridie.

Laudabilis sum puer
3 adjungo animus ad
studium bonus literæ,
sum semper utilis ille
1 concilio ille favor et
amor bonus, qui qui 3
sapio læstimo plus quam
divitiæ et voluptas.

Apolloniates 3 mitto
legatus ad Cæsar, et 3
recipio is in oppidum.
Bullidensis, Amantiani,
et alius finitimus civitas
3 sequor is, 3 mitto le-
gatus ad Cæsar, et 2
polliceor is fui 3 facio
qui 1 impero ; qui cum
Pompeius 4 audio, mag-
nopere 1 perturbo.

Darius etiam, rex Per-
sa, memor paternus et
avitus odium in urbs A-
thenæ, 3 facio societas
cum Lacedæmonius per
Tiffaernes præfectus Ly-
dia, pollicitus is omnis
sumptus bellum ; nam
2 timeo ne postquam
Lacedæmonius 3 vinco
Atheniensis, 3 transfero
arma ad sui.

Postquam dictator 1
do hostis in fuga, et 3
capio castra, 1 do præ-
da miles : qui sum ergo
gratus is, quia non 1 spe-
ro. Deinde persecutus
hostis fugiens, 1 depop-
ulor omnis ager Volsci,
et 3 subigo is ad deditio.

God invites sinners to repentance. He offers them eternal happiness in heaven ; but they despise his mercy, and hearken to the devil, who endeavors to tempt them to wickedness. They repent of their sins when it is too late, and their repentance can do them no kindness, that is, when they suffer the punishment due to their folly.

When the Athenian ambassadors came to Alcibiades, he promised them the king's friendship, if the government should be transferred from the people to the senate. The Athenians, because the danger of the war hung over them, had a greater care of their preservation than honor ; and therefore the government is transferred to the senate.

The critic art comprises three things ; first, rules and precepts belonging to the order, according to which we ought to read the ancients : secondly, canons concerning the interpretation of words and expressions ; thirdly, precepts concerning the judgment that ought to be made of old authors.

After Alexander, Arrybas's step-son, and brother to Olympias, was come to the age of twenty years, Philip king of Macedonia took the kingdom of Epire from Arrybas, and gave

Deus 1 invito peccator ad pœnitentia. 3 Offero ille æternus fœlicitas in cœlum ; sed 3 contemptis misericordia, et 2 pareo diabolus, qui 1 conor 3 pellicio is ad scelus. Pœnitet is peccatum quando sum serò et pœnitentia suus non possum profum is, is sum, cum 1 do pœnæ debitus stultitia suus.

Cum Atheniensis legatus 4 venio ad Alcibiades, 2 polliceor is amicitia rex, si respublica translatus forem à populus ad senatus. Atheniensis, quod periculum bellum 2 immineo is, sum major cura salus quam dignitas ; itaque imperium transfero ad senatus.

Criticus ars 3 complexor tres ; primò, monitum et præceptum pertinens ad ordo secundum qui 2 debeo 3 lego vetus ; secundò canon de interpretatio verbum et locutio ; tertio, præceptum de iudicium qui 2 debeo fero de liber vetus auctor.

Postquam Alexander privignus Arrybas, et frater Olympias, 4 pervenio ad ætas viginti annus, Philippus, rex Macedonia, 3 eripio reg-

it to the youth ; being wicked in both ; for he neither observed the laws of affinity in him from whom he took the kingdom, and he made him to whom he gave it a debauchee, before he made him a king.

¶ The Aruspices declared, that the prodigy belonged to the general, and that he must beware of disguised friends and designs ; yet the fate that hung over him could not be prevented by any foresight ; for he was betrayed to the Carthaginians by the perfidiousness of a Lucanian.

Flavius, a Lucanian was head of that part of the Lucani, which sided with the Romans, when the other had revolted to Annibal, and had now been created prætor by them, he having changed his mind all on a sudden, endeavoring to ingratiate himself with the Carthaginians, was not satisfied to draw in the Lucani to a revolt, unless he ratified the treaty with the enemy with the head and blood of a general.

The Castulonensis having been allies of the Romans in their prosperity, after the Scipios with their armies were cut off, had revolted to the Carthaginians. The Illurgitani, by betraying and killing those who had fled to them from that overthrow, had added villainy to their revolt.

num Epirus Arrybas, et 1 do puer ; scelestus in uterque ; nam nec 1 servo jus cognatio in is qui 3 adimo regnum, et 3 facio is qui 1 do impudicus, antequam 3 facio rex.

Aruspex 2 præmoneo ad is 2 pertineo prodigium, et ab occultus 2 caveo homo consultumque ; nullus tamen providentia fatum qui ille 2 immineo 2 moveo possum ; nam Lucanus perfidia pœnus 3 prodo.

Flavius, Lucanus, caput sum iste pars Lucanus qui, quum pars ad Annibal 3 deficio, cum Romanus 1 sto, et idem ille 1 creo prætor, is 1 muto repente voluntas, locus gratia apud pœnus quærens, non satis 2 habeo 3 traho ad defectio Lucanus, nisi imperator caput ac sanguis fœdus cum hostis 4 fancio.

Castulonensis socius populus Romanus prosperæ res sum, post cæsus exercitus Scipio 3 deficio ad pœnas. Illurgitani, 3 prodo qui ex ille clades ad is 3 perfugio 3 interficio scelus etiam defectio 3 addo.

Ambassadors were sent with these instructions into Africa, and had each of them a Quinqueremis assigned them : the letter of Q. Minucius the prætor, who had the province of the Brutii, was read then in the senate, that the money had been taken privately in the night out of the treasures of Proserpine at Locri, and that it was not known who was concerned in the robbery.

Legatus 3 mitto cum mandatum in Africa, Quinqueremis datus singuli ; literæ deinde 1 recito in senatus Q. Minucius prætor, qui Brutii provincia sum, pecunia clàm sublatas nox ex Proserpina thesaurus Locri, nec 4 scio ad qui pertineo facinus.

CHAP. XIX.

The * *instrument, cause, manner, means, respect wherein, † price, ‡ time when, and § measure of magnitude, are the ablative.*

Adjectiva regunt ablativum, etc.

Forma vel modus rei, etc.

Quodvis verbum admittit, etc.

Quibuslibet verbis subjicitur, etc.

Quæ significant partem temporis, etc.

Magnitudinis mensura, etc.

Spatium loci, etc.

MEN are caught with pleasure as fishes are with a hook.

The manners of men are changed by adversity as well as prosperity.

They cut down the wood which hung over the way with their hatchets.

Scipio's thigh was wounded with a spear.

HOMO 3 capio voluptas ut piscis hamus.

Mos homo 1 muto adversus res, perinde atque prosper.

3 Excido sylva, qui 2 immineo via, securis.

Scipio femur 1 vulnere hasta.

* *The instrument, cause, manner and means, have commonly with or by before them in English, which are therefore called signs of the ablative case. But with signifying company, in which sense it either has, or may have the word together before it, is rendered in Latin by the preposition cum.*

† *By the words tantus, quantus, plus, minus, tantundem, quantumlibet, quantumcumque, put without substantives to signify the price are the genitive.*

‡ *The time how long is the accusative commonly, but sometimes the ablative.*

§ *The measure of magnitude is the measure of the length, breadth, thickness, height, depth of any thing, or the distance of one thing or place from another; and though frequently expressed by the ablative case, yet the accusative is more common.*

I give thanks to old age, it does not cost me much.

At the same time he ascends I descend.

Alexander run his most dear friend Clitus through with a spear.

A wise man is not overcome with grief.

All things are overcome by labor.

In this bath he washed his body weary with labor.

I writ a letter to you in the month of June.

They fought hand to hand with their swords.

They followed them with their swords, and killed abundance of them.

The Helvetii excel the rest of the Gauls in bravery.

The Helvetii are cooped in on all sides by the nature of the place.

At the same time the Consentini revolted from the Carthaginians.

Scipio was Curule Ædile that year with M. Cornelius Cethegus.

Posthumius was a publican who for several years had none in the city equal to him in knavery and covetousness.

That roguery was discovered to M. Atilius, the prætor, the year before.

We hoped we should satisfy our country by our blood and wounds.

3 Ago gratia senectus non 1 conito ego magnum.

Idem tempus ille 3 ascendo, ego 3 descendo.

Alexander 3 transfidio charus suus amicus Clitus hasta.

Sapiens non 3 vinco mæror.

Omnis 3 vinco labor.

In hic balneum 3 abluo corpus fessus labor.

3 Scribo tu epistola mensis Junius.

1 Pugno cominus gladius.

3 Insequor is gladius et 3 interficio magnus is numerus.

Helvetii 3 præcedo reliquus Gallus virtus.

Helvetii 2 contineo undique natura locus.

Idem tempus Consentini 3 deficio à pœnus.

Scipio sum Curulis Ædilis is annus cum M. Cornelius Cethegus.

Posthumius sum publicanus qui multus annus 2 habeo nemo in civitas par sui fraus et avaritia.

Is fraus 1 indico M. Atilius prætor annus prior.

1 Spero ego 3 satisfacio patria sanguis noster vulnusque.

Some towers of Cumæ were not only struck with thunder, but bent down.

There was a supplication for one day upon the account of these prodigies.

He pitched his camp six miles from the enemy.

Annibal was at that time three days journey from Tarentum.

Despise pleasure ; pleasure does harm, being bought with pain.

Life is not to be bought at every price.

We are all worse for liberty.

The walls of Babylon were two hundred feet high and fifty broad.

That which is not necessary, is dear at a penny.

I bought the book which I gave you for ten pence.

Nothing shall cost a father less than his son.

They never considered how much their pleasure cost them.

Philip followed his son Alexander with his drawn sword, being hardly withheld from the murder of his son, by the intercession of his friends ; wherefore Alexander betook himself, with his mother into Epire, to his uncle, and from thence to the king of the Illyrians ; and scarcely was he reconciled

H

Quidam turris Cumæ non solum ictus fulmen, sed declinæ.

Sum supplicatio unus dies causa hic prodigium.

3 Pono castra sex mille passus ab hostis.

Annibal is tempus absum via triduum à tarentum.

3 Sperno voluptas ; voluptas emptus dolor 2 noceo.

Vita non sum emendus omnis pretium.

Omnis sum deterior licentia.

Murus Babylon sum ducenti pes altus, et quinquagetus latus.

Qui non opus sum, sum charus as.

3 Emo liber qui 1 do tu denus as.

Res nullus 1 consto pater minor quam filius.

Non unquam 1 reputo quantus suus gaudium 1 consto.

Philippus 1 confector filius suus Alexander stric-tus gladius, ægrè exoratus a cædes filius precis amicus ; quamobrem Alexander 3 confero sui mater in Epirus avunculus, et inde rex Illyrius ægre-que 1 mitigo pater qui 1 revoco is, vixque com-

to his father, who recalled him, and with difficulty obliged, by the entreaties of his relations, to return.

The first encounter betwixt Alexander and the forces of Darius, was in the fields of Adraastia. In the army of the Persians there were six hundred thousand men, which being overcome, no less by the art of Alexander, than the valor of the Macedonians, turned their backs; wherefore there was a great slaughter of the Persians. There fell of the army of Alexander nine foot, and one hundred and twenty horse.

After Alexander had received the cup, at the feast to which Medius Thessalus invited him, he groaned in the middle of his draught as if stabbed with a dart; and being carried out of the feast, half alive, he was racked with so much pain, that he called for his sword to kill himself with.

The shepherd being wearied by his wife's entreaties, returned into the wood, and found a bitch by the infant, giving her dugs to the little one, and defending it from the wild beasts and birds; and being moved with pity, with which he saw the bitch moved, he carried it to his cottage, whilst the same bitch followed.

Olympias the mother of Alexander confessed to her hus-

pulsus precis cognatus 4 redeo.

Primus congressio inter Alexander et copia Darius, sum in campus Adraastia. In acies Persa sum sexcenti mille homo, qui superatus non minus ars Alexander, quam virtus Macedo, 3 verto tergum; itaque magnus cædes Persa sum. 3 Cado de exercitus Alexander, novem pedes, et centum viginti eques.

Postquam Alexander 3 accipio poculum in convivium qui Medius Thessalus 1 voco is, 3 ingemisco in medius potio, veluti confixus telum; elatusque è convivium semianimis 1 crucio tantus dolor, ut 3 posco ferrum qui 3 interficio sui.

Pastor fatigatus preces uxor, 3 revertor in sylva et 4 invenio canis fœmina juxta infans, prebens uber parvulus, et defendens à fera alesque; et motus misericordia qui 2 video canis motus, 3 defero ad stabulum, dum idem canis 3 profequor.

Olympias, mater Alexander, 2 confiteor mari-

band Philip, that she had conceived Alexander, not by him, but by a serpent of a huge bigness. Finally, Philip declared openly the latter part of his life, that he was none of his son, for which reason he divorced Olympias as guilty of adultery.

About the same time Darius king of the Persians, dies, leaving two sons, Artaxerxes and Cyrus. He gave the kingdom to Artaxerxes by will, to Cyrus the cities over which he was governor. But the judgment of his father seemed to Cyrus unreasonable, wherefore he made war upon his brother.

Some presages of the future greatness of Alexander appeared at his birth ; for the day on which he was born, two eagles set all day upon the top of his father's house ; by which was signified, that he should enjoy the empire of Asia and Europe. The same day also his father received the news of two victories.

When this was told to the senate, immediately M. Geganus, consul, went against them with an army, and took a place for his camp, three miles from the enemy. About the fourth watch he marched out of the camp, and the work was carried on so fast, that the Volsci

tus suus Philippus sui 3 concipio Alexander non ex ille, sed ex serpens ingens magnitudo. Denique, Philippus 1 prædico palam ultimus tempus vita suus ille non sum filius suus ; qui de causa 3 dimitto Olympias ut compertus adulterium.

Idem ferè tempus Darius rex Persa 3 morior 3 relinquo duo filius, Artaxerxes et Cyrus. 1 Leggo regnum Artaxerxes testamentum, Cyrus civitas qui præsum. Sed iudicium pater 2 videor Cyrus iniquus quare 3 infero bellum frater suus.

Nonnullus prodigium futurus magnitudo Alexander 2 appareo in ipse ortus ; nam is dies qui 3 nascor, duo aquila 2 sedeo totus dies supra pater domus ; qui 1 significo ille 4 potior imperium Asia Europaque. Idem dies quoque pater is 3 accipio nuncium duo victoria.

Cum hic 3 nuncio fenatus, extemplo M. Geganus, consul, 3 proficiscor adversus is et 3 capio locus castra tres mille passus ab hostis. Quartus vigilia 3 egredior è castra, et opus adeo 1 appropero, ut Volscus 2 vi-

found themselves surrounded by a strong intrenchment at sunrise.

At the same time, Nabis the tyrant had seized many cities of Greece. Therefore the senate, lest they should be engaged in a double war at the same time, writ to Flaminius, if it seemed good to him, as he had freed Macedonia from Philip, so he would deliver Greece from Nabis, for which reason his command was continued to him.

Othos and Ephialtes, the sons of Alous and Hiphimede the daughter of Neptune, are said to have been of wonderful bigness; they grew every month nine inches; wherefore when they were nine years old, they endeavored to climb up into heaven.

In that battle Astyages is taken, from whom Cyrus took nothing else but his kingdom, and acted the grandson towards him rather than a conqueror, and set him over the great nation of the Hyrcanians; for he was unwilling to return among the Medes. This was the end of the empire of the Medes. They enjoyed the empire three hundred and fifty years.

Rome, which was in the time of the old Romans, mistress of the world, and was called the Eternal City, is distant fifteen miles from the sea of Tuscany, which the Romans formerly

deo sui circumvallatus firmus munimentum solortus.

Idem tempus, Nabis tyrannus, 1 occupo multus urbs Græcia. Igitur senatus, ne 2 detineo duplex bellum idem tempus, 3 scribo Flaminius, si 2 videor is, ut 1 libero Macedonia à Philip-pus, ita 1 libero Græcia à Nabis, ob qui causa imperium 1 prorogo is.

Othos et Ephialtes, filius Alous et Hiphimede filia Neptunus, 3 dico sum mirus magnitudo; 3 cresco singulus mensis novem digitus; quare cum sum natus novem annus, 1 conor 3 ascendo in cælum.

In is prælium Astyages 3 capio, qui Cyrus 3 adimo nihil aliud quam regnum, et 3 ago nepos in is magis quam victor, et 3 præpono is maximus gens Hyrcanus, nam nolo 4 redeo in Medus. Hic sum finis imperium Medus. 4 Potior imperium tercentum et quinquaginta annus.

Roma, qui tempus vetus Romanus sum domina orbis, et 1 voco Æternaus. Urbs, absum quindecim mille passus à mare Thuscus, qui Ro-

called Mare Inferum. Tybur is distant twenty miles from Rome to the north and east.

In the beginning of his reign, Cyrus set Sybaris (whom he had freed out of jail, and made his companion in all things) over the Persians, and gave him his sister in marriage. But the cities which had been tributary to the Medes, thinking their condition was changed, revolted from Cyrus; which thing was the cause and original of a great many wars to Cyrus.

The Gauls passing the Alps, subdued the Pannonians, and waged war several years with the neighboring nations; some invaded Greece, and others Macedonia; and so great was the terror of the Gallic name, that kings not molested, bought peace of their own accord at a great rate.

This garden is an hundred foot long; and sixty broad; here are three beds set with lettuce, every one of which is three foot broad, and five foot long; but that which pleases me best, is a bed of a foot high, set with greens, upon which I sit and read the old poets with great pleasure.

Whilst these things are done, one of Alexander's friends, E-

manus olim. 1 appello Mare Inferum. Tybur 1 disto à Roma viginti mille passus versus septentrio et oriens.

Initium regnum, Cyrus, 3 præpono Sybaris (qui 1 libero ex ergastulum, et 2 habeo comes in omnis) Persa, et 1 do ille soror suus in matrimonium. Sed civitas qui sum tributarius Medus, arbitrans conditio suus 1 muto, 3 deficio à Cyrus; qui res sum causa et origo multus bellum Cyrus.

Gallus transgressus Alpes; 1 domo Pannonius, et 3 gero bellum multus annus cum finitimus gens; alius 3 invado Macedonia, alius Græcia; et tantus sum terror Gallicus nomen, ut rex non laceffit, 1 mercor ultro pax ingens pecunia.

Hic hortus sum centum pes longus, et sexaginta latus; hic sum tres area confitus lactuca, qui singuli sum tres pes latus, et pes quinque longus; sed qui 2 placeo ego maxime, sum area pes unus altus confitus herba, super qui 2 sedeo et 3 lego. vetus poeta magnus cum voluptas.

Dum hic 3 ago, unus amicus Alexander, E-

phæstion by name died ; he was very dear to Alexander, who lamented his death above measure, and made him a monument that cost twelve thousand talents, and ordered him to be worshipped as a God after his death.

I have Virgil, with note variorum, which cost me five shillings ; besides Horace, with notes for the use of the Dauphin, which cost me five shillings and six pence ; I have likewise Cicero's select orations with notes for the use of the Dauphin, which I bought for four shillings.

The general of this war was Agis, king of the Lacedæmonians. But Antipater suppressed this rising at the very beginning ; nevertheless there was a great slaughter on both sides. King Agis, when he saw his men turning their backs, dismissed his guard, that he might appear inferior to Alexander, not in valor, but fortune, and made such slaughter of the enemy, that he put to flight whole troops sometimes. At last, although he was overpowered by numbers, yet he exceeded all in glory.

Whilst the rest flattered Alexander, one of the old men, Clitus by name, in confidence of the king's friendship of which he held the first place, defended the memory of Philip,

phæstion nomen 3 decedo ; sum percaras Alexander, qui 2 lugeo is mors supra modum, et 3 facio is monumentum qui 1 confecto duodecim mille talentum, et 2 jubeo is 3 colo ut Deus post mors.

Sum ego Virgilius cum nota varius, qui 1 confecto ego quinque solidus ; præterea Horatius cum nota in usus Delphinus, qui 1 confecto ego quinque solidus et sex as ; habeo etiam Cicero selectus oratio cum nota in usus Delphinus, qui 3 emo quatuor solidus.

Dux hic bellum sum Agis rex Lacedæmonius. Sed Antipater 3 opprimo hic motus in ipse ortus ; tamen sum magnis cædes utrinque. Rex Agis, cum 2 video suus tergum dans, 3 dimitto satellites, ut 2 videor inferior Alexander, non virtus sed felicitas, et tantus 3 edo strages hostis, ut totus agmen 1 fugo nonnunquam. Tandem, etsi 3 vinco multitudine, tamen 3 vinco omnis gloria.

Dum cæteri 1 adulator Alexander, unus ex senex Clitus nomen, fiducia rex amicitia, qui primus locus 2 teneo, 2 tueor, memoria Philippus, et 1 laudo

and commended his exploits ; he so displeased the king, that he slew him in the entertainment with a spear, which he took from a life-guard-man.

Hercules promised Dexamenus the father of Dejanira, that he would marry his daughter. After his departure, Eurytion the centaur, son of Ixion and Nube, sought Dejanira, in marriage, whose father out of fear, promised him that he should give him her. Upon the day appointed, he came with his brethren to the wedding : but Hercules came in and slew the Centaur.

After this Alexander goes to India, that he might bound his empire with the ocean ; to which glory, that the ornaments of his army might agree, he covers the horses trappings and his soldiers arms with silver, and called his army, from their silver shields, *Argyraspides*.

The next night, and the day after, the camp was besieged and attacked with so great violence, that a messenger could not be sent to Rome. The Hernici brought word, that the consul and army were besieged, and struck such a terror upon the fathers, that order was given to the other consul *Posthumus*, that he should take care the commonwealth received no detriment.

When Alexander was come to the *Cuphites*, where the en-

is *res gestæ* ; adeo 2 displiceo rex, ut 1 trucido is in convivium telum qui aufero fatelles.

Hercules 3 promitto *Dexamentus*, pater *Dejanira*, fui 3 duco filia is. Post is discessus, *Eurytion* centaurus, filius *Ixion* et *Nube*, 3 peto *Dejanira* in matrimonium, qui pater metus, 2 polliceor is fui 1 do is is. Dies constitutus 4 venio cum frater suus ad nuptiæ ; sed Hercules 4 intervenio et 3 interficio *Centaurus*.

Post hic Alexander *India* 3 peto, ut 4 finio imperium oceanus ; qui gloria ut ornamentum exercitus 4 convenio, 3 induco equus phaleræ et miles arma argentum, et 1 voco exercitus suus ab argenteus clypeus *Argyraspides*.

Proximus nox et dies posterus, castra 2 circumsideo et 2 obsideo tantus vis, ut nuncius non possum 3 mitto *Roma*. *Hernici* 1 nuncio consul exercitusque 2 obsideo, et 3 incutio tantus terror pater, ut negotiam 1 do alter consul *Posthumus*, 2 video ne quis respublica detrimentum 3 capio.

Cum Alexander 4 venio *Cuphites*, ubi hostis 4

emy waited his coming, with two hundred thousand horse, the whole army being wearied, no less with the number of their victories, than the fatigue of the war, entreats him with tears, that he would make an end of the war, remember his country, and regard the years of his soldiers.

Whilst the works go on more diligently in the day, than they are guarded in the night, a great multitude coming out of the town, armed chiefly with torches, threw fire about ; and in the moment of an hour, the fire consumed the mole and the Vineæ, a work of so long a time ; and a great many men bringing aid, in vain, perished by fire and sword.

After this, the ambassadors of the Sicilians came to Pyrrhus, delivering him the government of the whole island, which was harrassed with the continual wars of the Carthaginians : wherefore he secured the cities of his allies with strong garrisons, and carried his army over into Sicily.

¶ Philip came down into Thessaly, supposing that the Thessalians might be engaged to undertake the war with him against the Ætoli ; and having left Perseus at the entrance of Thessaly, with four thousand armed men, to keep the Ætolians from passing, he himself before he was engaged in great

opprior is adventus cum ducenti mille eques ; omnis exercitus fessus non minus numerus victoria, quam labor bellum, 1 deprecor is lachryma, ut 3 facio finis bellum, memini patria, et 3 respicio annus miles.

Dum opus fio diligentius dies quam 4 custodio nox, magnus multitudo egressus ex urbs armatus præcipué fax 3 conjicio ignis ; et momentum hora incendium 4 haurio agger et Vineæ, opus tam longus tempus ; et multitus mortalis, ferens opis frustra, 3 absumo ignis ferrumque.

Post hic legatus Siculus 4 venio Pyrrhus, tradens is imperium totus insula, qui 1 vexo assiduus bellum Carthaginensis : quare 1 firmo civitas socius validus præsidium, et 3 trajicio exercitus in Sicilia.

Philippus in Thessalia 3 descendo, bellum fui cum adversus Ætolus 3 capeffo 1 incito possum Thessalus ratus ; et 3 relinquo ad faux Thessalia Perseus cum quatuor mille armatus 2 arceo aditus Ætolus, ipse, priusquam major 1 occupo res, in

affairs, led his army into Macedonia, and from thence into Thrace.

Q. Quintius, descended of an obscure family, commanded the fleet, but famous for many gallant actions. At first he had five ships, the greatest of which, two *Triremes*, had been delivered to him by Marcellus; afterwards three *Quinqueremes* were added to them; after that he made up a fleet of twenty ships, by exacting those that were due, according to treaty, from their allies.

Democrates met this fleet coming from *Rhegium*, with a fleet of *Tarentine* ships, equal in number, and almost fifteen miles from this city, at *Sacriportus*. The Romans came upon full sail, little thinking of the engagement that followed, but had supplied their ships, with rowers about *Croton* and *Sibaris*, and had their fleet excellently well rigged and armed for the greatness of their vessels.

When the *Numidians* had seized upon the gate that leads to the sea, having beat the guard from thence, or slain them, they let the Romans into the town, that had been sent for that purpose, and when they now marched in a body into the middle of the city, and the forum with great noise, *Hanno*

Macedonia, atque inde in *Thracia exercitus* 3 educō.

Præsum classis Q. *Quintius*, obscurus genus ortus, cæterum multus fortis factum illustris. *Primò* quinque navis 2 habeo, qui maximus duò *triremis* *Marcellus* is 3 trado; postea tres 3 addo *Quinqueremis*; ipse deinde a sociis debitus ex fædus 3 exigo, classis viginti navis 3 efficio.

Hic ab *Rhegium* profectus classis *Democrates* obviū sum cum par classis novus *Tarentinus* numerus quindecim mille ferme ab urbs, *Sacriportus*. Velum tum fortè improvidus futurus certamen 4 venio *Romanus*; sed circa *Croton* *Sibaris*que 2 suppleo remigium navis, instructusque et armatus egregie pro magnitudo navis classis 3 habeo.

Porta ad mare ferens *Numidæ* quum 1 occupo 3 pello inde custos aut 3 cædo, *Romanus* ad is ipse missus in urbs 3 accipio; et quum agmen jam in medius urbs ac forum magnus tumultus 4 eo, Hanne ratus tumultus sum *Numida* (is qui ante

supposing it to be some tumult of the Numidians (as had happened before) went to quell the mutiny.

The day after, having assembled the soldiers, and the naval auxiliaries, he first gave praise and thanks to the immortal Gods, who had not only made him master of the richest city in Spain in one day, but had before gathered thither the wealth of all Africa and Spain.

The Romans who escaped from this great overthrow fled different ways, half armed to the consul in Samnium; who not at all dismayed at so great a loss, sent a letter to the senate to Rome, concerning the general and army that was lost at Herdonea.

3 accido) 3 comprimo feditio 3 procedo.

Posterus dies, convocatus miles navalisque socius, primum Deus immortalis laudesque et grates 3 ago qui non solum urbs opulentus omnis in Hispania sui compos 3 facio sed ante eó 3 congero omnis penè Africa atque Hispania opes.

Romanus qui ex tantis clades 3 evado, diversus iter, semiermis, consul in Samnium 3 perfugio; qui nihil admodum tantis clades territus, literæ Roma senatus de dux et exercitus ad Herdonea amissus 3 scribo.

CHAP. XX.

The *agent* or *doer*, after a verb passive, is the ablative with *à* or *ab* before it.

Passivis additur ablativus agentis, etc.

HE is miserable, who neither loves any, nor is himself beloved by any one.

The affairs of a good man are never neglected by God.

Do not trust to a man by whom thou hast been once deceived.

Gaul was conquered by Julius Cæsar.

MISER sum qui neque 3 diligo quisquam, nec 3 diligo ab ullus.

Res bonus vir nunquam 3 negligo à Deus.

Ne 3 fido homo, à qui semel 3 decipio.

Gallia 3 subigo à Julius Cæsar.

Carthage was destroyed by the famous captain Scipio Africanus.

Nothing can be well done by an angry person.

Learning and virtue are sought by few, pleasure by many.

We are so formed by nature, that we do not seem made for sport and jest.

There was in Cyrus's army ten thousand Greeks, which conquered in the wing in which they stood; and after Cyrus's death, could neither be conquered by so great an army, nor taken by stratagem, and returning through so many wild and barbarous nations, defended themselves by their courage unto the borders of their country.

For these achievements, Codomanus is set over the Armenians, and after the death of king Ochus, is made king by the people, for his former bravery, being honored with the name of Darius, lest any thing should be wanting to royal majesty; and waged war with Alexander, with great courage. At last being conquered by Alexander, and slain by his relations, he ended his life together with the empire of the Persians.

Then he enters upon the Persian war, begun by his father; and being busy in the preparations, he is informed that the Athenians and Thebans had re-

Carthago 2 deleo à celeberrimus dux Scipio Africanus.

Nihil possum recte fio ab iratus.

Doctrina et virtus 3 appeto à paucus, voluptas à plurimus.

Ita 1 genero à natura, ut non 2 videor factus ad ludus jocusque.

Sum decem mille Græcus in Cyrus exercitus, qui 3 vinco in cornu in qui 1 sto; et post Cyrus mors neque possum 3 vinco à tantus exercitus, nec 3 capio dolus; et revertens per tot indomitus et barbarus gens, 3 defendo sui virtus suus usque ad terminus patria.

Ob hic decus Codomannus 3 præficio Armenia et post mors Ochus, 3 constituo rex à populus propter pristinus virtus, honoratus nomen Darius; nequis desum regius majestas; et 3 gero bellum cum Alexander magnus virtus. Postremo victus, ab Alexander, et occisus à suus, 4 finio vita pariter cum imperium Persæ.

Deinde 3 aggredior bellum Persicus, inchoatus à pater; et occupatus in ap- 2 paratus, fio certior Atheniensis et Thebanus 3 de- le

volted from him to the Persians ; and that the adviser of the revolt was Demosthenes, corrupted by the Persians, with a great sum of gold ; for he had declared in an assembly of the people, that all the army of the Macedonians, with their king, had been cut off by the Triballi.

The fathers sent a letter to M. Claudius, that he would relieve the commonwealth, forsaken by his colleague, and would nominate him dictator, whom the people had ordered. Accordingly Q. Fulvius was nominated dictator by Claudius the consul ; and according to the same vote of the people. P. Licinius Crassus, the high-priest, was nominated master of the horse, by Q. Fulvius.

Whilst these things are doing, he is acquainted by the discovery of a prisoner, that a plot was laid for him by Alexander Lyncestes, the son-in-law of Antipater, who had been set over Macedonia, for which reason, fearing lest if he should be slain, some tumult should arise in Macedonia, he kept him in chains. After this he goes to the city Gordium, which is placed betwixt the greater and lesser Phrygia.

Nor was Darius wanting to himself ; he went about encouraging his men, and putting them in mind of the an-

stasio ab sui ad Persa ; et auctor is defectio sum Demosthenes, corruptus Persa magnus pondus aurum ; nam 1 affirmo in concio populus, omnis copie Macedo, cum rex, 2 deleo à Triballi.

Pater 3 mitto literæ M. Claudius, ut 4 subvenio respublica desertus à collega, 3 dicoque dictator qui populus 2 jubeo. Ita Q. Fulvius 3 dico dictator à Claudius consul ; et ex idem plebiscitum. P. Licinius Crassus, pontifex maximus, 3 dico magister eques à Q. Fulvius.

Dum hic 3 ago fio certior Indicium captivus, insidiæ paro sui ab Alexander Lyncestes, gener Antipater, qui 3 præpono Macedonia ; ob quic causa timens ne si 3 interficio, quis motus 3 orior in Macedonia, 2 habeo is in vinculum post hic 3 peto urbs Gordium, qui positus sum inter major et minor Phrygia.

Nec Darius desum sui ; 4 circumdeo hortans suos, et admonens vetus gloria Persa, et perpetuus pos-

cient glory of the Persians, and the perpetual possession of empire given him by the gods. After this the battle is fought with great courage, in that each king is wounded; the dispute was doubtful till Darius fled; then followed a slaughter of the Persians.

Annibal got Marcellus's ring together with his body; Crispinus fearing some trick would be played with it by the Carthaginians, sent messengers about the neighboring cities that his colleague was slain, and the enemy had got his ring, that they should not believe any letters writ in the name of Marcellus.

In the mean time one of the friends of Darius, Bessus by name, is brought bound to Alexander, who had not only betrayed his king, but slain him; whom he delivered up to Darius's brother to be tormented, in revenge of his treachery, considering not so much that Darius was his enemy, as the friend of him by whom he had been slain.

There was a report that Attalus king of Asia would pass over into Europe. The Ætoli, whom Pyrrhias commanded, who had been created Prætor with Attalus for that year, met Philip coming down into Greece, at the city Lamia. They had likewise Auxiliaries from Attalus with them,

sessio imperium datus fui² Deus. Post hic prælium 2 committo ingens animus, in is uterque rex 1 vulnero. Certamen anceps sum, dum 3 fugio Darius; exinde cædes Persa 3 sequor.

Annibal 3 potior annulus Marcellus, simul cum corpus; Crispinus metuens ne qui dolus 3 necto à Pœnus 3 mitto nuncius circa proximus civitas 3 occido collega et hostis 4 potior annulus is, ne quis 3 credo litera compositus nomen Marcellus.

Interea unus amicus Darius, Bessus nomen 1 perduco vinctus Alexander, qui non solum 3 prodo rex suus, sed 3 interficio qui 3 trado Darius frater excrucians in ultio perfidia, reputans non tam Darius sum suus hostis, quam amicus is à qui 3 interficio.

Fama sum Attalus, rex Asia, 3 trajicio in Europa. Ætoli qui præsum Pyrrhias, qui 1 creo prætor cum Attalus in is annus, 3 occurro Philippos descendens in Græcia, ad urbs Lamia. 2 Habeo et auxilium ab Attalus sui cum, et mille

and almost a thousand from the Roman fleet sent by Sulpicius.

He called Gods and men to witness, that he had been wanting in no place or time, but where the enemy carried their arms, thither he repaired with all the speed he could; and that it could hardly be said, whether the war was carried on more boldly by him, or more timorously by the enemy.

Whilst the Gauls plunder the ships, fearing no such thing, they are cut in pieces by the rowers, and a part of the army, which had fled thither with their wives and children; and so great was the slaughter of the Gauls, that the fame of this victory procured Antigonus a peace, not only from the Gauls, but all his neighbors.

Whilst these things are done in Italy, Zopyrion also left governor of Pontus by Alexander, thinking himself idle if he should do nothing, got together an army of thirty thousand men, and made war upon the Scythians, but was slain with all his army.

When Philip had drawn out his army into the field, he began to encourage them, saying, That the Persians, Bactrians, Indians and all Asia, had been conquered by the Macedonians, Flaminius, the

fermè ex Romanus clas-
sis a P. Sulpicius missus.

1 Testor Deus homo-
que fui desum nullus lo-
cus nec tempus, quia ubi
hostis arma 3 circumfero,
eò 3 tendo quantus max-
imus possum celeritas;
sed vix 3 dico possum u-
trum bellum 3 gero au-
dacius à fui, an fugacius
ab hostis.

Dum Gallus 3 diripio
navis, metuens nihil talis
1 trucido à remex, et
pars exercitus qui 3 con-
fugio eò cum conjux et
liberi; et tantus sum cæ-
des Gallus, ut opinio hic
victoria 1 præsto Antigo-
nus pax non tantum à
Gallus, sed omnis finiti-
mus.

Dum hic 3 ago in Ita-
lia, Zopyrion etiam re-
lictus præfectus Pontus ab
Alexander, ratus fui oti-
osus si ipse nihil 3 gero 3
contraho exercitus trigin-
ta mille, et 3 infero bel-
lum Scythia, sed 3 occi-
do cum omnis copia.

Cum Philippus 3 edu-
co exercitus in acies, cæ-
pi 1 hortor is, dicens,
Persa, Bactri, Indus, et
omnis Asia 1 perdomo à
Macedon. Flaminius,
Romanus Consul, Istimu-

Roman consul, encouraged his men to the battle by the relation of things very lately done.

When the time of the election came on, and it was resolved that the election should be held by a dictator, C. Claudius the consul, nominated his colleague M. Livy, dictator, Livy nominated Q. Cæcilius, master of the horse, L. Veturius and Q. Cæcilius, the same that was master of the horse, were made consuls by the dictator.

Artabanus being more secure of Artaxerxes who was but a boy pretends that the king had been slain by Darius, who was a man, that he might the sooner attain the kingdom, when they were come to Darius's house, being found asleep, he is slain, as if he counterfeited sleep.

Moreover Alexander king of Epirus, being invited into Italy by the Tarentines, begging aid against the Brutii, went so gladly, as if in the division of the world, the east had fallen by lot to his sister's son and the west to himself. After he came into Italy, his first war was with the Appuli.

Ptolemy held Egypt with the greater part of Africa, Cyprus, and Phœnicia; Macedonia with Greece, was subject to Cassander. Antigonus

lo suus in prælium relatio res nuperrimè gestus.

Cum tempus comitia 3 appeto, et 2 placeo comitia 2 habeo per dictator, C. Claudius consul, dictator 3 dico collega suus M. Livius, Livius Q. Cæcilius magister eques 3 dico; L. Veturius et Q. Cæcilius is ipse qui magister eques sum 1 creo consul a dictator.

Artabanus securus de Artaxerxes, qui puer admodum sum, 3 fingo rex 3 occido à Darius, qui jam vir sum ut maturius 3 potior regnum. Cum 4 venio Darius domus, inventus dormiens, 3 interficio, quasi somnus 1 simulo.

Porro Alexander rex Epirus invitatus, in Italia à Tarentinus, deprecans auxilium contra Brutius, 3 proficiscor tam cupide quasi in diviso orbis, oriens 3 contingo fors soror suus filius, et occidens sui. Postquam 4 venio in Italiâ, primus ille bellum Appulus sum.

Ptolemæus 2 teneo Ægyptus, major pars Africa Cyprus et Phœnicia; Macedonia et Græcia 2 pareo Cassander. Anti-

had seized Asia, and the parts of the east; whose son Demetrius was conquered in the first encounter by Ptolemy at Gamala.

Antigonus elevated with his victory, commands himself, with his son Demetrius, to be called king by the people. Ptolemy also that he might not be thought of less authority among his subjects, is called king by his army. When Cassander and Lyfimachus heard this, they assumed to themselves royal majesty. They all abstained from the ensigns of this dignity as long as the sons of their prince were alive.

After the death of Cassander and his son Philip, queen Thessalonice, the lady of Cassander, was slain by her son Antipater, no long time after, though she begged her life by a mother's breasts. The reason of which parricide was, that after the death of her husband, in the division of the kingdom betwixt the brethren, she seemed to have been more favorable to Alexander.

About the same time there was an earthquake in the parts of the Hellespont and Chersonese, by which the city of Lyfimachia, built two-and-twenty years before by Lyfimachus, was ruined; which foreboded dreadful things to Lyfi-

gonus 1 occupo Asia, et pars oriens, qui filius Demetrius 3 vinco primus congressus à Ptolemaeus ad Gamala.

Antigonus, elatus hic victoria; 2 jubeo sui cum filius Demetrius. 1 appello rex à populus. Ptolemaeus quoque ne 2 habeo minor auctoritas apud suus, 1 cognomino rex ab exercitus. Cum Cassander et Lyfimachus 4 audio hic 1 vindico sui regius majestas, omnis 1 abstineo ab insigne hic dignitas, quam diu rex suus filius super sum.

Post mors Cassander et filius suus Philippus, regina Thessalonice, uxor Cassander, 3 occido à filius Antipater non magnus post tempus, cum 3 deprecor vita per uber maternus: Causa qui parricidium sum, quod post mors maritus, in divisio regnum inter frater, 2 video propensus Alexander.

Idem ferè tempus sum terræ motus in regio Hellespontus et Chersonesus, qui urbs Lyfimachia, conditus ante duo et viginti annus à Lyfimachus 3 evertor; qui 3 portendo dirus Lyfimachus et

machus and his family, and the ruin of his kingdom, with the desolation of the harrassed provinces.

There was an example of the Roman moderation like this about the same time. For when the ambassadors that had been sent by the senate into Egypt, had slighted the great presents sent them by king Ptolemy, a few days after they were invited to a feast, at which golden crowns were given them, which the day after they put upon the king's statues.

¶ Having continued the fight from three o'clock till night, and the first lines being weary with fighting, the first legion and the right wing were brought up to the engagement by the Romans; the Spanish foldiers, Belearian slingers, and elephants by Annibal.

Before the consuls went to the war, they were admonished by the senate, that they should take care to bring back the common people into the fields; that the war was now removed, by the kindness of the gods, from the city of Rome and Latium; and that they might live in the country without fear; and that it was not fit they should take more care of cultivating Sicily than Italy.

About the same time ambassadors are sent by king Syphax, to Rome, relating what

stirps is, et ruina regnum, clades regio vexatus.

Sum exemplum Romanus continentia similis hic idem ferè tempus. Nam cum legatus missus á senatus in Ægyptus, 3 sperno magnus munus missus fui á rex Ptolemæus; post paucus dies 1 invito in convivium, in qui cureus corona, 1 do is qui dies posterus 3 impono rex statua.

Ab hora tertius ad nox pugna 3 extendo, fessusque 1 pugno primus acies sum, á Romanus primus legio et dexter ala in proelium 3 ago; ab Annibal Hispanus miles, Balearis funditor, et elephantus.

Præquam 3 proficiscor consul bellum monitus á senatus sum ut in ager 3 reduco plebs cura 2 habeo, Deus benignitas sum motus bellum ab urbs Roma et Latium; et possum sine metus in ager 1 habito; minime 4 convenio Sicilia quam Italia 3 colo major sum cura.

Is ferè tempus legatus á rex Syphax ad Roma missus, memorans qui is

successful battles he had fought with the Carthaginians. They affirm that the king was not more an enemy to any people than the Carthaginians, nor more a friend to any than the Romans.

Julius Cæsar married Cornelia, the daughter of Cinna, who had been four times consul, of whom Julia was soon after born to him; nor could he by any means be obliged by the dictator Sylla to divorce her. Wherefore he was deprived of his priest's office and his wife's fortune, and was reckoned of the other party.

As Julius Cæsar was passing over to Rhodes in the winter time, he was taken by pirates about the isle of Pharmacuse, and continued with them, not without a great deal of indignation, near forty days, with one physician and two valets de chambre; for he had immediately sent away his companions and other servants at first to get up money to redeem him.

Octavianus went over to the Optimates, to whom he perceived M. Anthony was odious, chiefly because he endeavored to drive by arms, Brutus, besieged at Modena, out of the province given him by Cæsar, and confirmed by the senate. Some therefore encouraging him to it, he suborns some assassins against him.

prosper prælium cum Carthaginiensis 3 facio. 1 Affirmo rex nec inimici-
or ullus populus sum-
quam Carthaginiensis,
nec amicitior quam Ro-
manus.

Julius Cæsar Cornelia Cinna, quater consul, fi-
lia 3 duco uxor ex qui
ille mox Julia 3 nascor;
neque ut I repudio ille 3
compello a dictatore Syl-
la ullus modus possum.
Quare sacerdotium et ux-
or dos multatus, diversas
pars 2 habeor.

Dum Rhodus Julius Cæsar hybernus mensis 3
trajicio circum Pharmaca-
cusa insula a prædō 3 ca-
pio, 2 maneoque apud is
non sine summus indig-
natio prope quadraginta
dies unus medicus et cu-
bicularius duo; nam
comes servusque cæter
initium statim 4 expedit
pecunia qui 3 redimo 3
dimitto.

Octavianus ad opti-
mates sui confert, qui
M. Antonius invidus
sum 4 sentio, maxime
quod D. Brutus, obses-
sus Mutina, arma 3 ex-
pello 8 nitor provincia à
Cæsar datus et per sen-
atus confirmatus. Flor-
tans itaque nonnullas
percursor is. 1 subornat.

CHAP. XXI.

Comparatives govern an ablative of the* thing compared, and the measure of excess.

*Comparativa cum exponuntur per quam, &c.
Adsciscunt et alterum ablativum, &c.*

NOTHING is pleasanter to the mind than the light of truth.

The sun is many times bigger than the earth.

It is much more laborious to conquer one's self than an enemy.

Anger is nothing better, often worse, than those faults with which it is angry.

There is nothing more pleasant to a wise man than the sweetness of knowledge.

Nothing can be more intolerable than a fortunate fool.

What is more desirable or more excellent than wisdom?

By how much the longer Simonides considered the nature of God, by so much the more obscure the thing seemed to him.

Nature has given nothing to men better than shortness of life.

Alexander was sensible how

NIHIL sum dulcius mens lux veritas.

Sol sum multus pars major terra.

Sum multam operosior I supero sui ipse quam hostis.

Ira sum nihilum melior, sæpe pejor, hic delectum qui I irascor.

Nihil sum jucundus sapiens suavitas sapientia.

Nihil possum fio intolerabilis insipiens fortunatus.

Quid sum optabilis aut præstans sapientia?

Quantum diutius Simonides I considero natura Deus, tantum refuscior I videor ille.

Natura I do nihil homo melior brevitæ vita.

Alexander 4 sentio.

* The thing compared has always than before it, which is therefore reckoned a sign of the ablative case; but sometimes the word immediately following than does not signify the thing compared, and in that case than is made by quam; as it may likewise in the other case; but then the word following must be the same case with the other term of comparison going before.

much happier he was who coveted nothing, than he who required the whole world for himself.

The more thou hast gotten, the more thou desirest.

Virginius weeping, said never a word a long time. At last lifting up his hands to heaven, he desired his fellow soldiers they would not attribute the villany of Appius Claudius to him ; that they would not abhor him as the murderer of his children. He told them, that the life of his daughter was dearer to him than his own.

The contest was dubious, till his army broke into the town. In that battle being wounded under the breast, he begun to faint through loss of blood ; yet fought upon his knees, till he killed him by whom he had been wounded. The dressing of the wound was more painful than the wound itself.

After Seleucus was recalled into Asia by new commotions, Arsaces settled the kingdom of the Parthians, raises soldiers, fortifies castles, and strengthens the towns ; he builds likewise a city, called Dera, upon a mountain which is called Zapaortenon ; the nature of which place is such, that nothing can be stronger or more pleasant than that mountain.

The exploits of the Athenians were (as I think) great and

quantum felix hic qui 3 cupio nil, quam qui 3 posco totus orbis fui.

Quantum plus 1 parotantum plus 3 cupio.

Virginius flens 3 mitto nullus vox diu. Tandem, tendens manus ad cælum, 1 oro commilito ne 3 attribuo scelus Appius Claudius sui ; ne 1 averfor sui ut paricida liberi. 3 Dico is vita filia charior sum sui fuus.

Certamen sum anceps, donec exercitus 3 irrum-po oppidum. In is prælium trajectus sub mamma, cœpi deficio fluxus sanguis ; tamen 1 prælior genu donec 3 occido is a qui 1 vulnere. Curatio vulnus sum gravis ipse vulnus.

Postquam Seleucus 1 revoco in Asia novus motus, Arsaces 1 formo regnum Parthicus, 3 lego miles, 4 munio castellum, et 1 firmo civitas ; 3 condo quoque urbs, nomen Dera, in mons qui 1 appello Zapaortenon ; qui locus conditio sum is, ut nihil possum sum munitus et amœnus is mons.

Res gestæ Atheniensis sum (secuti ego 1 existi-

glorious enough, but yet something less than they are represented by fame. But because the authors that have delivered them to posterity, were men of parts and eloquence, the actions of the Athenians are celebrated throughout the world, for the greatest.

Agathocles, king of Sicily, sent his wife Texena, and two little boys he had by her, with all his money and family, and the royal furniture, in which none of the kings was richer than he, into Egypt, from whence he had his wife, though she begged she might not be separated from her sick husband.

Mithridates, king of the Parthians, sets Bacasis over Media, and goes himself into Hyrcania; from whence being returned, he waged war with the king of the Elymæans, and added this nation likewise to his kingdom, and extended the empire of the Parthians from mount Caucasus, to the river Euphrates. Being seized with illness, he died in a glorious old age, no less than his great grandfather Arsaces.

There were, besides, a great many accomplices of this design a little more privately, whom the hope of power encouraged, more than want or any necessity. Most of the

mo) satis amplius et magnificus, verum tamen aliquantum minor quam fero fama. Sed quia auctor qui 3 trado is posteris, sum homo magnus ingenium et factundia; factum Atheniensis 1 celebro per totus orbis pro maximus.

Agathocles rex Sicilia, 3 mitto uxor texena, et duo parvulus qui 3 gigno ex is, omnis pecunia, et familia, regalisque instrumentum, qui nemo rex sum ditior ille, in Ægyptus, unde 3 accipio uxor, quanquam ille 1 deprecor ne 3 divello ab æger maritus.

Mithridates rex Parthus 3 præpono Bacasis Media, et ipse 3 proficiscor in Hyrcania, unde reversus, 3 gero bellum in rex Elymæus, et 3 adjicio hic gens quoque regnum, et 3 profero imperium Parthus. á mons Caucasus usque ad flumen Euphrates. Corruptus morbus, 3 decedo gloriosus senectus, non minor proavus Arsaces.

Sum complures participes hicce consilium paulum occultius, qui spes dominatio 1 hortor magis quam inopia aut alius necessitudo. Pleri-

youth, but especially of the nobility, favored the designs of Catiline; they chose war rather than peace, who might have lived in peace quietly and splendidly.

In the storming of Sparta, Pyrrhus's son advanced into the middle of the town on horseback, where he was slain in a concourse of the people; when his body was carried back to his father, they report that he said, that he was slain something later than he feared, or his rashness deserved.

We have want at home, debts abroad, our estate small, hopes much less. Finally, what have we left besides a miserable life? Rouse therefore to the liberty which you have often wished for; besides, riches, honor, glory, are placed before your eyes. Fortune has proposed all these rewards to the conqueror.

Almost all the east appointed divine honors and temples for Jason, which after many years, Parmenio, a general of Alexander the great, ordered to be pulled down, lest the name of any one should be more venerable in the east, than the name of Alexander. After the death of Jason, Medius his son, built the city Medea in honor of his mother.

This condition was so much

que juvenis, sed prefer-
tim nobilis, 2 faveo in-
ceptum Catilina. Malo
bellum quam pax, qui
licet 3 vivo in otium mol-
liter et magnificè.

In oppugnatio Spar-
ta, Pyrrhus filius 3 pro-
curro in medius urbs e-
quus, ubi 3 interficio
concursum multitudo;
cum corpus is relatus
sum pater, sero is dico 3
occido aliquantus tardi-
us quam 2 timeo, vel
temeritas is 2 mereor.

Sum ego inopia do-
mus, æs alienus foris,
res noster parvus, spes
multus minor. Deni-
que quis 2 habeo reli-
quus præter miser ani-
ma? 3 Expergiscor igitur
ad libertas qui sæpe
lopto. Præterea, divi-
tiæ, decus, gloria, situs
sum in oculus. Fortu-
na 3 pono hic præmium
victor.

Ferè totus oriens 3
constituo divinus honor
et templum Jason, qui
post multus annus Par-
menio, dux Alexander
magnus, 2 jubeo 3 di-
ruo; ne nomen quis-
quam sum venerabilis in
oriens, nomen Alexan-
der. Post mors Jason,
Medius, is filius, 3 con-
do urbs Medea in honor
mater.

Hic conditio sum tan-

the more grievous to them, by how much it was the later, considering the times they had opposed the mighty force of the Persians with their own domestic strength; by which they had quelled in the Delphic war, the fury of the Gauls, terrible both to Asia and Italy.

He has shewn above, that avarice is worse than ambition, because of ambitious men some are good and some bad; for almost all men are desirous of praise, glory and power, but seem to differ in this, that the good man attains to honor by the true way of virtue, but the bad by deceit and fraud.

His virtue and moderation were such, that though he conquered the Romans in several battles, yet he changed not his armor, dress or diet, but continued in the same habit in which he begun the war, that any common soldier seemed richer than the general himself.

The Macedonian war was by so much the more famous than the Carthaginian, by how much the Macedonians exceeded the Carthaginians in glory, wherefore the Romans raised more legions in number than usual, and sent for aid from Masanissa king of the Numidians, and all their other allies.

tus amarus is, quantus sum serus, reputans ille tempus qui 3 resisto magnus opes Persa domesticus vires; qui 3 frango in bellum Delphicus, violentia Gallus, terribilis, et Asia et Italia.

3 Ostendo superius avaritia sum deterior ambitio, propterea quod interea ambitiosus tam bonus quam malus 4 invenio. Nam omnis ferme sum cupidus laus, gloria, et imperium; tamen 2 videor in hic 3 differo, quod bonus 3 accedo honor verus via virtus, malus autem dolus et fraus.

Is virtus et continentia sum is, ut quamvis 3 vinco Romanus plurimus praelium tamen non muto arma cultus, aut victus; sed persevero in idem habitus in qui cœpi bellum, ut quisvis gregarius miles 2 videor opulentus ipse imperator.

Bellum Macedonicus sum tantus clarus Punicus, quantus Macedo 3 antecedo pœnus gloria, quare Romanus 3 conscribo plus numerus legio solitus, et 4 accieo auxilium á Masanissa rex Numida, cæterque omnis socius.

Annibal, the son of Amilcar, a general greater than both, succeeds. For he subdued all Spain; then made war upon the Romans, and plagued Italy sixteen years, when in the mean time the Romans sent the Scipios into Spain, and drove the Carthaginians out of the province, afterwards they had great wars with the Spaniards themselves.

The cause of the parricide was more wicked than the parricide itself. For after Cyrus was slain in the war, of which mention has been made before, king Artaxerxes had received his concubine in marriage. Darius desired his father to give him her as well as the kingdom; who, out of his indulgence to his children, at first said he would do it, but he repented of his promise.

He said that he entered upon the Pontic war much more timorously and diffidently; that the Scythians were secured by deserts and cold: but that nothing was more temperate than the air of Asia, nothing more fruitful than the soil, and nothing more pleasant than the multitude of its cities.

He slew him upon the day of the wedding, upon which he received his mother in marriage, amidst the preparations of the feast, and the solemn ex-

Annibal filius Amilcar, dux major uterque, 3 succedo. Nam 1 domo omnis Hispania. Inde 3 infero bellum Romanus, et 1 vexo Italia sexdecim annus, cum interea Romanus 3 mitto Scipio in Hispania et 3 expello Carthaginensis provincia. Postea 3 gero gravis bellum Hispanus.

Causa parricidium sum sceleratus ipse parricidium. Nam postquam Cyrus 3 occido in is bellum, qui mentio 2 habeo supra, rex Artaxerxes 3 recipio pellex in matrimonium. Darius 1 postulo pater 3 cedo hic fui sicuti regnum; qui pro indulgentia suus in liberi primo 3 dico fui 3 facio, sed poenitet promissum.

3 Dico fui 3 ingredior Ponticus bellum multus timidus et diffidentius; Scythia 4 munio solitudo et frigus; sed nihil sum temperatus coelum Asia, nihil fertilis solum, et nihil amarus multitudo urbs.

3 Interficio is dies nuptiarum, qui 3 recipio mater is in matrimonium, inter apparatus epularum, et solemnus religio, in com-

ercises of religion, in the embraces of his mother ; and so ascends his wife's bed bloody with the murder of her son. After which he was nothing milder to his subjects, who had invited him into the kingdom.

¶ After he heard of the death of Sylla, in hopes of a new dissention, which was raising by M. Lepidus, he returned hastily to Rome. And he refused indeed to join himself to Lepidus, although he was invited by great offers, distrusting as well his parts, as the occasion, which he had found less than his expectation.

The king having divided his army, sent Philocles with one part to Athens. He goes with a part to Pyræus ; that while Philocles, by going up to the walls, and threatening an assault, kept the Athenians in the town, he might have an opportunity of carrying Pyræus, left with a slender garrison. But the attack of Pyræus was nothing more easy than that of Eleusis.

When their army was little more than five hundred paces off, the Velites, and almost two wings of horse were sent out by the Romans, that their horse and foot might equal the enemy in number. The Macedonians thought the manner of fighting would be what they had been accustomed to ; that the horse pursuing and flying

plexus is mater ; atque ita 3 ascendo uxor torus cruentus cædes filius is. Post qui sum nihilum mitis in popularis, qui 1 voco is in regnum.

Sylla mors 4 comperio, spes novus dissentio, qui per M. Lepidus 2 moveo, Roma propere 4 redeo. Et 3 jungo quidem sui Lepidus 1 recusio, quanquam magnus conditio 1 invito, cum ingenium is diffusus, tum occasio, qui minor opinio 3 offendo.

3 Divido exercitus rex, pars Philocles Athenæ 3 mitto. Pars ipse Pyræum 3 pergo ; ut dum Philocles 4 subeo murus, et 1 comminor oppugnationo, 2 contineo urbs Atheniensis, ipse Pyræum levis præsidium relictus 1 expugno facultas sum. Sed nihilum Pyræum quam Eleusis facilis oppugnationo sum.

Quam absuam acies is paulum plus quingenti passus, Romanus Velites, et eques duo ferme ala 3 emitto, ut numerus quoque eques pedesque hostis 1 æquo. 3 Credo Macedo genus pugna qui 3 assuesco sum ; ut eques invicem insequens refugiens

by turns, should one while use their weapons, and another while turn their backs.

The Roman standards and arms, not seen before, and the courage of the soldiers, coming so briskly under the walls, affrighted the Greeks something more. Wherefore they fled immediately into the citadel, and the enemy carried the town.

But above all things, the brothers of the candidates, two of the most famous generals of their time, enflamed the dispute. The glory of Scipio was greater, by so much the nearer to envy. Quintius's was more fresh, who had triumphed that year.

The gates were opened to the consul when he came to Chalcis. Aristotle, who had been made governor of the city by the king, having left the town, the other cities in Eubæa were delivered without dispute. The army was drawn back to Thermopylæ. The consul's moderation after the victory was much more commendable than the victory itself.

Regilius, who commanded the fleet, went about the same time. L. Aurunculeius was employed by the senate to make thirty quinqueremes, and twenty triremes; because the report was, that Antiochus, after the sea-fight, was fitting out a much greater fleet.

nunc telum 3 utor, nunc tergum 1 do.

Plus aliquantus Græcus Romanus signum armaque non ante visus, animusque miles tam promptè succedens murus 2 terreo. Itaque fuga extemplo in arx fio, urbsque hostis 4 potior.

Cæterum ante omnis certamen 3 accendo frater candidatus, duo clarus ætas suus imperator. Major Scipio gloria, et qui major is propior invidia. Quintius recens ut qui is annus 1 triumpho.

Consul Chalcis veniens porta 3 pateo. Aristoteles, qui urbs 3 præficio rex 3 excedo, cæter urbs in Eubæa sine certamen 3 trado. Exercitus Thermopylæ 3 reduco. Modestia consul post victoria multum laudabilis ipse victoria sum.

Regillus, qui præsum classis, idem foré tempus 3 proficiscor. L. Aurunculeius negotium senatus 1 do ut triginta quinqueremis, viginti triremis 3 facio; quia fama sum Antiochus, post prælium navalis, multum major classis 1 reparo.

CHAP. XXII.

*Verbs of abounding, wanting, * filling, emptying, loading, unloading, depriving, robbing, spoiling, govern the ablative.*

Verba abundandi, implendi, &c.

HE that wants virtue, wants all things.

We see some men abounding with money and wealth, yet do desire those things most with which they abound.

The Romans deprived the Carthaginians of all the isles which they held in the Mediterranean.

Men abounding with wealth are often puffed up with pride.

Nature wants few and small things.

The soldiers returned into the camp loaded with spoil.

We ought to help those, rather than other, who most want relief.

All the upper places, were seen filled with a great number of armed men.

After he had taken the enemy's camp, filled with plenty of all things, he gave all the plunder to his own soldiers: and chiding the consular army, and the consul himself, he says, You shall go without your part

QUI 2 careo virtus, 2 careo omnis.

2 Video quidam homo circumfluens pecunia opesque, tamen 1 desidero is maxime qui 1 abundo.

Romanus 1 spolio Pœnus omnis insula qui 2 teneo in mare Mediterraneus.

Homo affluens divitiis sæpe 3 effero fastidium.

Natura 2 egeo paucus et parvus.

Miles 3 revertor in castra oneratus præda.

2 Debeo opitulor is potissimum, qui maxime 2 indigeo opis.

Omnis superior locus 3 conspicio completus multitudo armatus.

Postquam 3 capio hostis castra refertus copia omnis res, 1 do præda omnis miles fuit, et increpans consularis exercitus, et ipse consul, inquam, 2 careo pars præda ex is

* Verbs of *filling, emptying, loading, unloading, depriving, robbing, spoiling*, govern besides an ablative of the thing filled with, emptied of, loaded with, &c. an accusative of the person or thing filled, emptied, loaded, &c.

of the spoil of that enemy, to which you yourselves were well nigh a prey.

The Ambassadors of the Gauls returning, set forth the king's wealth and negligence. They tell him that the camp was filled with gold and silver ; that it was not secured either by a rampart or a ditch : and that they neglected all military offices ; as if they did not want the help of the sword, because they abounded in gold.

Idas the Son of Apharæus, designed to deprive Teuthras, king of Mæsia, of his kingdom ; whither when Telephus, the son of Hercules, was come seeking his mother, with his companion Parthenopæus. Teuthras promised that he would give him his kingdom and his daughter Auge, if he would defend him from his enemy.

The Gauls did so abound with numbers of people, that they filled all Asia as it were with a swarm. Finally, neither the kings of the east carried on any war without a mercenary army of Gauls ; nor being driven out of their kingdoms, did they fly to any other than the Gauls.

Although he was but a boy, whilst his father was absent, he filled up the army, and not only recovered Macedonia, which had been lost ; but also deprives Alexander of the kingdom of Epire. Such was either the lev-

hostis, qui tu ipse sum prope præda.

Legatus Gallus reversus, 3 ostendo rex opes et negligentia. 3 Dico castra sum repletus aurum et argentum ; non sum munitus vel vallum vel fossa et is intermitto omnis militaris officium ; quasi non 2 indigeo auxilium ferrum quia 1 abundo aurum.

Idas filius Apharæus, volo privo Teuthras, rex Mæsia, regnum suus ; quo cum Telephus, filius Hercules, 4 venio quærens mater, cum comes Parthenopæus, Teuthras promitto sui 1 do is regnum et filia Auge, si 1 tutor sui ab hostis.

Gallus adeo 1 abundo multitudo, ut 2 impleo omnis Asia velut examen. Denique neque rex oriens 3 gero ullus bellum sine mercenarius exercitus Gallus ; nec pulsus è regnum, 3 confugio alius quam Gallus.

Tamet si admodum puer sum, dum pater absens, 1 reparo exercitus ; et non solum 3 recipio Macedonia qui 3 amitto, sed etiam 1 spolio Alexander regnum Epirus.

ity of the soldiers, or the inconstancy of fortune that kings were one while kings, and another while exiles.

Alexander forgetting his former meanness, being supported by the force of almost all the east, made war upon Demetrius, and deprived him of his life and kingdom together; although Demetrius was not wanting to himself, for in the first battle he routed the enemy, and at last died fighting with invincible courage, amongst the thickest of them.

This place is encompassed on all sides with craggy rocks, that it needs no defenders; and such is the fruitfulness of the adjacent soil, that it is filled with its own riches; and such is the plenty of fountains and woods that it is watered with abundance of water, and wants not the diversions of hunting.

Alexander in this battle carried the empire of Asia, in the fifth year after he had received the kingdom. He found in the city Susa forty thousand talents, and takes Persepolis, the metropolis of the Persian empire, a city famous for many years, and filled with the spoils of the world, which then appeared in the destruction of it.

Philip, king of Macedon, married Olympias, daughter

Tantus sum vel mobilitas miles, vel varietas fortuna, ut rex nunc sum rex nunc exul.

Alexander oblitus pristinus sordes, succinctus vires totus ferme oriens, bellum 3 infero Demetrius, et 1 spolio vita et regnum pariter; quamvis Demetrius non defuit sui; nam in primis praelium 1 fugo hostis, et tandem 3 cado dimicans invictus animus inter confertissimus.

Hic locus 3 cingo undique præruptus rupes, ut 2 egeo nullus defensor; et tantus sum fertilitas circumjacens solum, ut 2 expleo proprius opes; et is sum copia fons et sylva, ut 1 irrigo abundantia aqua, nec 2 careo voluptas venatio.

Alexander in hic praelium 3: rapio imperium Asia, quintus annus postquam 3 accipio regnum. 4 Invenio in urbs Susa quadraginta mille talentum, et 1 expugno Persæpolis, caput regnum Persicus, urbs illustris multus annus, et referatus spoliis terrarum orbis, qui tunc 2 appareo interitus is.

Philippus, rex Macedonia, 3 duco Olympi-

of the king of Moloss. The match was made by her cousin Arrubas, king of the Moloss, who had Troas, the sister of Olympias, in marriage; which was the cause of his ruin and all his misfortunes. For whilst he hopes for an increase of his kingdom by the affinity of Philip, he is deprived of his own kingdom by him.

The inheritance of the kingdom was delivered to Ochus, who fearing the like conspiracy, fills the palace with the murder of his relations, and the slaughter of the princes; being moved with pity neither of sex nor age; lest he should seem more innocent than the parricides his brethren.

The queen of the Scythians, Tomyris, slew Cyrus with two hundred thousand men, and ordered his head to be cut off, and thrown into a vessel filled with human blood, with this upbraiding of his cruelty, glut thyself with blood, which thou thirsted after, and of which thou wast insatiably desirous.

Whilst these things are doing, Antiochus, king of Syria, makes war upon Ptolemy, king of Egypt, his sister's eldest son, a very inactive man, and so corrupted with luxury, that he not only let alone all the offices of royal majesty, but through overfeeding wanted the sense of a man.

as filia rex Moloss. Nuptiæ 9 concilio patruelis Arrubas rex Moloss, qui 2 habet Troas, soror Olympias in matrimonium: qui sum causa ille exitium et omnis malum. Nam dum 2 spero incrementum regni, affinitas Philippus, 1 spolio regnum suus is.

Hereditas regnum 9 trado Ochus qui timens similis conjuratio, 2 repleo regia cades cognatus et strages princeps; permotus misericordia nec sexus nec ætas; ne 2 videor innocens parricida frater.

Regina Scythia, Tomyris 1 trucidat Cyrus ducenti mille Persa, et 2 jubeo caput is 1 amputo, et 3 conjicio in vas plenus humanus sanguis, cum hic exprobatio crudelitas. 1 Satio te sanguis qui 4 sitio, et qui insatiabilis sum.

Dum hic 3 ago, Antiochus, rex Syria, bellum 3 infero Ptolemæus, rex Ægyptus, soror fous filius major, segnis admodum, et ita marces luxuria, ut non solum 3 intermitto, omnis officium regius majestas, sed nimius sagina 2 creco sensus homo.

Whilst he thinks himself despised, he fills the city with slaughter, for which he was odious to all. Wherefore when the Syracusans had resolved upon a war against him, he was dubious a long time, whether he should lay down his authority or oppose them.

¶ Scipio was ordered to send over into Sardinia fifty of the fourscore ships which he had either brought with him out of Italy, or taken at Carthage; because there was a report that there was great naval preparations that year at Carthage; and that they would fill all the coast of Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia, with two hundred ships.

The Roman empire was defended with one and twenty legions that year; and Publius Licinius, Prætor of the city was employed to repair thirty old men of war, which were at Osti, and to fill twenty with naval auxiliaries, that he might be able to defend the sea coasts near to Rome, with a fleet of fifty ships. C. Calpurnius was forbid to draw his army from Arretium, till his successor came.

He had four thousand foot and two thousand horse given him; and being loaded with the hopes of great rewards, if he should bring the head of Masinissa, or take him alive;

Dum puto fui 3 contemno, 2 repleo civitates, ob qui sum infusus omnis. Itaque cum Syracusanus 3 decer bellum adversus is, dubito diu num 3 depono imperium an 3 resist

Scipio ex octoginta navis qui sui cum ex Italia adductus aut capti Carthago 2 habeo, quinquaginta in Sardinia transmittito jussus; fama sum magnus navalis apparatus is ante Carthago sum; et 2 impleo omnis ora Italiae, Sicilia, et Sardinia, centi navis.

Unus et viginti legio is annus 3 defendo Imperium manus imperium; et Licinius, Prætor ut negotium 1 do ut navis longus triginta vetus reficio, qui sum Ostia et viginti novus socii navalis 2 impleo, quinquaginta navis clausis ora mare vicinus Italia 2 tueor possum. Calpurnius 1 veto ab Arretium 2 moveo exercitus nisi cum successor 4 ver

Is 1 do quatuor milia pedes, duo eques; primumque ingens spes eratus, si caput Masinissa 3 refero, aut vi 3 capio; palatus imp

having attacked them, dispersed at unawares, and having separated a vast number of cattle and men for the convoy, he forced Masaniſſa himſelf, with a few more, upon the top of a mountain.

Having encouraged his ſoldiers, he ſpurred on his horſe againſt the enemy ; being hurried on, not ſo much by anger as glory : becauſe the walls being filled with a huge multitude of people to ſee the battle, he thought it a glorious thing to be ſeen fighting.

Within a few days, provisions being brought over from the ſea, the camp was filled with plenty of all things. From thence he marched to Atraces, which town is almoſt ten miles from Lariffa, and is ſituated upon the river Peneus. The Theſſalians were nothing diſmayed at the firſt coming of the Romans.

The Bœotians being diſmayed at this loſs, having filled all places with terror and conſternation, they ſend ambaffadors ; who being not admitted into the camp, the Achæians and Athenians came. The Achæians had more authority in interceding for them ; and if they had not obtained a peace for the Bœotians, deſigned to carry on the war with them.

M. and P. Junius Brutus, tribunes of the common people, maintained the Appian

viſo adortus, pecus homoque ingens multitudo à præſidium armatus excluſus, Maſaniſſa ipſe paucus in vertex mons 3 compello.

Cohortatus miles 1 concito in hoſtis equus ; non ira tantum, ſed etiam gloria elatus ; quia ingens turba 2 compleo murus 1 ſpecto prælium, 3 conſpicio ſui pugnans egregius 3 ducō.

Intra paucus dies 3 tranſveho à mare eomeatus, 2 repleo omnes res copia caſtra. Inde Atraces 3 proficiſcor, qui urbs decem ferme mille ab Lariffa abſum, et ſitus ſum ſuper Peneus amnis. Nihil 1 trepido Theſſalus ad primus Romanus adventus.

Bœotus hic clades percuſus, cum omnis terror et metus 2 compleo, legatus 3 mitto ; qui cum in caſtra non 3 admitto, Achæus Athenienſiſque 3 ſupervenio. Plus auctoritas 2 habeo Achæus 3 deprecor ; ac ni pax Bœotus 1 impetro, bellum ſimul 3 gero 3 decerno.

M. et P. Junius Brutus, Tribunus plebs, lex Appius 2 tueor, nec is

law, and said they would not suffer it to be repealed. Many of the nobility came to advise and dissuade the repealing of it; and the capitol was filled with multitudes of people favoring, and opposing the law.

fui 1 abrogo 3 patior 3 dico. Suadeo dissuadeoque multus nobilis 4 prodeo; et capitolium turba homo favens, adversansque lex 2 compleo.

CHAP. XXIII.

*Fungor, defungor, fruor, utor, abutor, glorior, gaudeo, lætor, exulto, nitor, supersedeo, vescor, * dignor, † muto, commuto, impertio or impertior, dono, govern an ablative.*

Funger, fruor, utor, &c.

WE cannot make use of our understanding well, being filled with much meat and drink.

Use thy time well, which is the most precious of all things.

The good enjoy eternal life in heaven.

Have a care, thou thinkest that thou wast born for this only thing, that thou mightest enjoy pleasure.

He rejoiced at the death of his rival.

The Pythagorean philosophers eat no flesh.

He was presented by the citizens with a golden crown.

It becomes thee to rely on virtue rather than blood.

What is more glorious than to change anger into friendship.

* Dignor, impertio or impertior, and dono, govern besides an ablative of the thing, an accusative of the person.

† Muto and commuto govern an accusative of the thing changed, and an ablative of that for which it is changed.

NON possum 3 utor mens rectè, completus multus cibus et potio.

3 Utor tempus bene, qui sum pretiosus omnis.

Bonus 3 fruor æternus ævum in cælum.

2 Caveo, 3 credo tu natus sum ad hic unus res ut 3 fruor voluptas.

2 Gaudeo mors æmulus.

Pythagoræus philosophus non 3 vescor caro.

1 Dono civis aureus corona.

Delt tu 3 nitor potius virtus quam sanguis.

Quis sum gloriosus quam ira muto amicitia.

The conveniences which we use, the light which we enjoy, the breath which we draw, are given and bestowed upon us by God.

He designed to have used the same kindness to the Thebans, if he had found the same repentance ; but the Thebans made use of arms, not prayers and entreaties. Wherefore, being conquered, they underwent the most intolerable hardships of a most miserable slavery.

He then desires aid of Leonatus, by his ambassadors, whom the Athenians met with an army, and slew him. Antipater, though he saw his auxiliaries defeated, yet rejoiced at the death of Leonatus. He was glad that his rival was taken off, and that himself was strengthened by the accession of his force.

In the mean time, Eurydice, wife of Aridæus, when she found that Polyperchon was returning from Greece into Macedonia, and that Olympias was sent for by him, being struck with a womanish emulation, abusing her husband's weakness, whose offices she claimed to herself, she writes in the king's name to Polyperchon, that he should deliver up his army to Cassander, upon whom the king had transferred the government of the kingdom.

He said that he brought no small comfort to his countrymen, that the enemy might re-

Commodum qui 3 u-
tor, lux qui 3 fruor, spi-
ritus qui 3 duco, 1 do et
4 impertio ego Deus.

3 Constituo 3 utor i-
dem clementia in Theba-
nus, si 4 experior idem
pœnitentia ; sed Theba-
nus 3 utor arma, non
pœces et deprecatio. I-
taque victus 4 experior
gravis supplicium miser
servitus.

Deinde 3 peto auxili-
um à Leonatus, per le-
gatus, qui Atheniensis 3
occurro exercitus, et 3 oc-
cido is. Antipater, etsi
2 video auxilium suus 1
supero, tamen 1 lætor
mors Leonatus. 2 Gau-
deo æmulus sublatus
sum, et fui auctus accef-
sio is vires.

Interea Eurydice, uxor
Aridæus, cum 3 cognos-
co Polyperchon 4 redeo
à Græcia in Macedonia,
et Olympias 4 arcesso is,
perculsus muliebris æ-
mulatio, abutens maritus
valetudo, qui officium I
vendico fui, 3 scribo no-
men rex Polyperchon, ut
3 trado exercitus Cassan-
der, in qui rex 3 transfe-
ro administratio reg-
num.

3 Dico fui defero non
mediocris solatium civis,
quod hostis possum 3

joice at their misfortunes, but not glory in them ; since they could neither say that those who were dead were slain by them, nor these that returned forced away by them ; that the booty they had taken out of their camp was not such as they could shew as the spoils of a conquered enemy.

Pyrrhus's head is brought to Antigonus, who using his victory with moderation, sent back his son Helenus, yielded up to him with the Epirotæ, into his kingdom, and delivered to him the bones of his father unburied, to be carried into his native country. It is certain, that there was no prince, either of that or the foregoing age, to be compared to Pyrrhus.

The soldiers, being whetted by these encouragements, engage ; the one glorying in the empire of the east, and the other glorying in the empire of the west. But the Roman fortune overcame the Macedonians. Philip being brought low by the war, begs peace of Flaminius the consul. He retained indeed the name of king, and Macedonia, but was deprived of all the cities of Greece.

For this reason therefore, he raises that ancient and noble city, and delivers up his brothers to punishment, and enjoys his wish, and great spoil. After that he seizes upon the gold mines in Thessaly, and silver

gaudeo malum is, fed non 1 gloriator is ; cum neque possum 3 dico is qui mortuus sum 3 occido fui, nec is qui 3 reverteror 3 fugo fui ; præda qui 3 aufero castra non sum talis qui possum 1 ostento velut spoliū victus hostis.

Pyrrhus caput 3 refero Antigonus, qui, usus victoria mitius, 3 remitto filius is Helenus, deditus Epirotæ, in regnum, et 3 trado is os pater insepultus referendus in patria. Constat nullus rex, nec is nec superior ætas, sum comparandus Pyrrhus.

Miles concitatus hic adhortatio, 3 concurro ; alter glorians imperium oriens, et alter glorians imperium occidens. Sed Romanus fortuna 3 vinco Macedo. Philippus fractus bellum, 3 peto pax à Flaminio consul. 2 Retineo quidem nomen regis et Macedonia, sed 1 privo omnis urbs Græcia.

Ob hic causa igitur, 1 excindō iste antiquus et nobilis civitas, et 3 trado frater supplicium, et 3 fruor votum et ingens præda. Inde 1 occupo aurarium in Thessalia, et

mines in Thrace. At length he determines to practise piracy.

Hercules, after the victory, restored the prisoner Menalippe to her sister, and received the queen's arms. And thus having performed his orders, returns to the king. But Orithya, when she found that a war had been made upon her sisters by a prince of the Athenians, she encourages her friends, and tells them that Asia had been conquered in vain by them, if they were exposed to the devastations of the Greeks.

He had been trepanned by a plot of his wife Eurydice, who had undertaken to kill her husband, and deliver the kingdom to her gallant, if her daughter had not betrayed her mother's dishonesty and wicked intentions. Having therefore run through so many dangers, he died old, and left his kingdom to the eldest of his sons, Alexander.

They live upon flesh, which they get in hunting, and ride always on horseback, and dispatch all public and private business upon them. Finally, this is the difference between slaves and freemen, that slaves go on foot, freemen on horseback. They obey their king more out of fear than duty.

He then recites his own services ; how he had revenged the

argentarium in Thracia. Tandem 3 instituo, 2 exerceo piratica.

Hercules, post victoria, 3 reddo captiva Menalippe, soror, et 3 accipio regina arma. Et ita functus imperium, 4 redeo rex. Sed Orithya, ubi 4 comperio bellum illatus sum soror princeps Atheniensis, 1 hortor comes ; et 3 dico ille Asia 1 edomio sui frustra, si 2 pateo rapina Græcus.

1 Occupo insidiæ uxor Eurydice, qui 3 suscipio 3 occido maritus, et 3 trado regnum adulter, ni filia 3 prodo pellicatus mater et sceleratus consilium. Functus itaque tot periculum, 3 decedo senex, et relinquo regnum maximus filius, Alexander.

3 Vescor caro, qui 3 quæro venatus, et 1 vector omnis tempus equus, et 4 oboeo publicus et privatus negotium ille. Denique, hic sum discrimen inter servus et liber, quod servus 3 incedo pes, liber equus. 2 Pareo rex magis metus quam pudor.

Deinde commemoro suus beneficium ; ut 1

revolt of their allies, and quell-
ed the Thessalians rejoicing at
the death of Demetrius ; how
he had not only defended, but
advanced the dignity of the Ma-
cedonians ; for which if they
were sorry, he said he laid down
his authority, and restored them
their presents ; they might seek a
king whom they could govern.

He calls them to an assem-
bly, and exhorts them that they
would send their wives and
daughters very fine into the
temple of Venus, out of which
an hundred chosen by lot,
should fulfil the public vow,
and stand a month in the stews ;
that all the men should swear
first, that none should defile a-
ny of them.

He seems to me to live, and
to enjoy life, who being intent
upon business, seeks after the
glory of some famous action
or good art. But in great a-
bundance of things, nature has
shewn different ways ; it is a
glorious thing to do good to
the public ; and it is no silly
thing to speak well.

¶ The bill concerning the
Macedonian war, was rejected
at first by almost all the centu-
ries ; they were weary with the
long continuance and burden of
the former war ; and Q. Bœ-
bius, a tribune of the commons,
entering upon the old way of
accusing the fathers, said, that
one war was raised after another.

L

vindico defectio focus, et
3 compesco Thessalus ex-
ultans mors Demetrius ;
ut non tantum 3 defendo
verum 2 augeo dignitas
Macedo ; qui si is poeni-
tet, 3 dico fui depono
imperium, et 3 reddo ille
manus suos ; ipse 3 quæ-
ro rex qui 1 impero.

1 Voco is in concio,
et 1 hortor, ut 3 mitto
uxor et filia ornatissimus
in templum Venus, ex
qui centum ductus fors
fungor publicus votum,
et 1 sto mensis in lupa-
nar ; ut omnis vir 1 ju-
ro ante, ne qui, 1 con-
taminio ullus.

Is 2 videor ego 3 vivo
et 3 fruor anima, qui
intentus negotium, 3
quæro gloria aliquis præ-
clarus facinus aut bonus
ars. Sed in magnus co-
pia res, natura ostendo
diversus iter ; sum pul-
cher bene 3 facio respub-
lica ; et non sum absur-
dus bene 3 dico.

Rogatio de bellum
Macedonicus, primo om-
nis fere centuria 1 anti-
quo ; diuturnitas et gra-
vitas prior bellum sum
fessus : et Q. Bœbius,
tribunus plebs via anti-
quus 1 criminor pater
ingressus, 3 dico, bellum
ex bellum 3 sero, ne pax

er, that the common people might never enjoy peace.

Philip approaching the town something before day, seeing a great many lights, and hearing a noise of men in a hurry, stopt the ensigns, and ordered his army to halt, and rest themselves, resolving to use open force, since his stratagem had miscarried.

The war being begun by this happy expedition, the petty kings and princes, neighbors of the Macedonians, came into the Roman camp, and promised him their help ; to whom the consul replied, That he would make use of the assistance of the Dardani and Pleuratus, when he brought his army into Macedonia.

The king being about to fight with all his forces of horse and light armor, he placed the Cetrati, which they called Peltastæ, in the night, in a convenient place betwixt the two camps in ambuscade, and charged Athenagoras and the horse, that if the business succeeded well in open fight, they should use their fortune ; if otherwise, they should, by giving ground by little and little, draw the enemy to the place of ambuscade.

The following day the consul marched out to battle, with all his army, placing his elephants before the first standards,

unquam plebs 3 fruer possum.

Philippus aliquantus ante lux appropinquans urbs 3 conspicio lumen creber et fremitus homo trepidans 4 exaudio, 2 sustineo signum, et 3 confido ac 3 conquiesco agmen 2 jubeo, vis apertus usus, quando dolus parum profum.

Hic felix expeditio bellum 3 committo, regulus ac princeps, accola Macedo, in castra Romanus 4 venio, et 2 polliceor is auxilium ; qui 2 respondeo consul, Dardani et Pleuratus opera 3 utor, cum exercitus in Macedonia 3 induco.

Rex omnis copia eques levisque armatura pugnaturus, nox Cetratus, qui Peltastæ 1 voco, locus opportunus inter bini castra in insidiæ 3 abdo, 3 præcipioque Athenagoras et eques, ut si apertus prælium 3 procedo res, 3 utor fortuna ; sin minus, 3 cedo sensim insidiæ locus hostis 3 pertrabo.

Posterus dies omnis copia consul in acies 3 descendo, ante primus signum loco elephantus,

which the Romans then first made use of because they had some which they took in the Carthaginian war. When he found the enemy kept close within their trenches, he advanced up to them, upbraiding them with their fear. After that he decamped to a place eight miles from the enemy's camp, where the country abounded with corn.

qui tum primum Romanus 3 utor, qui captus aliquot bellum Punicus 2 habeo. Ubi hostis latens intra vallum 4 sentio, exprobens metus 3 succedo. Deinde castra 3 moveo locus ab hostis castra octo mille passus distans, ubi ager 1 abundo frumentum.

CHAP. XXIV.

Opus and *usus*, for need, *dignus*, *indignus*, *præditus*, *captus*, *contentus*, *extorris*, *profugus*, *fractus*, *latus*, *superbus*, *natus*, *prognatus*, *satus*, *cretus*, *creatus*, *ortus*, *editus*, *genitus*; govern an ablative case.

Opus et usus ablativum, &c.

Dignus, indignus, præditus, &c.

Natus, prognatus, satus, &c.

GIVE pardon easily, because thou hast need of pardon thyself.

Few seek after those things which they have most need of.

They are men in name only not in reality, who do things unworthy of a man.

Nothing is more worthy a great and brave man than clemency.

If thou art blessed with wealth and riches, beware lest thou be puffed up with pride and scornfulness.

1 DO venia facile quoniam opus sum tu ipse venia.

Paucus 3 quæro is qui maxime opus sum ille.

Sum homo nomen tantum, non res, qui 3 facio indignus homo.

Nihil sum dignus magnus et præclarus vir, clementia.

Si sum præditus opes et copia, 2 caveo ne 3 esfero superbia et fastidium.

How comes it to pass that no body lives contented with his condition ?

Aeneas flying from *Troy*, came into *Italy*.

It is the part of a wise man to be content with his condition.

He was glad at the death of his rival.

Glad therefore at his own misfortunes, and being made richer by his losses, he makes war upon *Ptolemy* as if equal in strength ; but being vanquished in battle, he flies to *Antioch*, not much more accompanied than after his shipwreck. After that he writes a letter to his brother, in which he begs his assistance.

The chief of the fathers said, That his speech was worthy of the consular-office, worthy of so many consulships, worthy of his whole life full of honor ; that other consuls had, by betraying their dignity, flattered the common people ; that he, being mindful of the majesty of the fathers, had made a speech suitable to the times.

They had despised the edicts of *Alexander the Great*, after the *Persians* and *Indians* had been conquered by him, and all nations dreaded his name : therefore they advised the *Romans*, that they would be content with their present fortune, and would not provoke the arms by which they knew the *Gauls* had been cut off, and the *Macedonians* despised.

Qui sic ut nemo sive contentus fort. suas.

Aeneas. *Troja* profugus 4 venio in *Italia*.

Sum sapiens sum contentus suis fors.

Sum lætus mors amul.

Lætus igitur malum suus et redactus dior damnum suis, 3 infero bellum *Ptolemæus*, veluti par vires ; sed victus prælium 3 confugio *Antiochiæ*, non multus comitator quàm post naufragium. Inde 3 scribo literæ frater, in qui 1 imploro auxilium is.

Prælores pater 3 dico, concis is dignus sum imperium consularis, dignus tot consulatus, dignus totus vita plenus honor ; alius consul per proditio dignitas, 1 adulator plebs : is memet majestas pater, 2 habeo oratio accommodatus temporas.

3 Spero edictum *Alexander magnus*, postquam *Persæ* et *Indus* 3 devinco is, et omnis gens 2 horreo nomen is : igitur 2 moneo *Romanus*, ut sum contentus præsens fortuna, nec 1 provoco arma qui 4 scio *Gallus* 3 cædo, et *Macedo* 3 contemno.

The Lydians had divers kings before Crœsus, yet none to be compared for ill fortune, to Candaules ; he used to commend his wife, whom he loved entirely for her beauty, to every body ; not content with the tacit consciousness of his own pleasures, unless he published the secrets of matrimony.

Do you hear him, Quirites, says he, threatening mischief to his soldiers ? Yet this brute will appear to you more worthy of so great an honor, than they who gave you cities and lands, and provides a settlement for your old age, who engage for your interests against such cruel and proud adversaries. This saying of his being carried to the soldiers, raised a much greater indignation in the camp.

No long time after, he seized the kingdom of the Hyrcanians ; and thus being invested with the government of two great nations, he raises a mighty army, for fear of Seleucus, and Theodotus king of the Bactrians ; but being quickly delivered from his fear by the death of Theodotus, he made peace and an alliance with his son.

Artabanus, his uncle, is substituted in his place. But the Scythians, content with the victory, laid waste Parthia, and

Lydus sum multus rex ante Crœsus, tamen nullus comparandus fortuna Candaules ; 2 soleo 1 prædico uxor suus omnis, qui 4 depereo propter pulchritudo ; non contentus tacitus conscientia voluptas suus nisi 1 publico reticendus matrimonium.

4 Audio is, Quirites, inquam ille, minans malum miles suus ? Tamen hic bellua 2 videor tu dignus tantus honor, is qui 1 dono tu urbs et ager, et 3 prospicio sedes senectus vester, qui 1 depugno pro vester commodum adversus tam crudelis et superbus adversarius. Hic vox perlatus miles 2 moveo multus major indignatio in castra.

Non magnus post tempus, 1 occupo regnum Hyrcanus ; atque ita præditus imperium duo magnus civitas, 1 paro grandis exercitus, metus Seleucus, et Theodotus rex Bactrianus ; sed cito liberatus metus mors Theodotus, 3 facio pax et fœdus cum is filius.

Artabanus, is patruus, 3 substituo in is locus, Scythia autem, contentus victoria 1 depop-

returned into their own country. But Artabanus made war upon the Thogarii, and being wounded in the arm, died immediately. His son Mithridates succeeded him, who for his achievements was surnamed the great.

Being taken with the sweetness of that power, you suffer any wickedness to lurk under it. Let them say the same things which they bawl here, in the camp, and among the soldiers, and corrupt our armies, and suffer them not to obey their commanders, since that is at last the liberty of Rome, not to reverence the senate, the magistrates and the laws.

The Lacedæmonians, after the manner of mankind, the more they have, the more they desire; for, not content with the accession of the Athenian power they began to affect the empire of all Asia, the greatest part of which was subject to the Persians.

The Roman dictator, after the enemy were drawn up in fight, said, do you see that the enemy depend upon the nature of the place; but do you, relying upon your arms and courage, fall upon the middle of the army. I shall make an attack upon them with the legions, after they shall be put into disorder.

They wanted water; where-

ulor parthia, et 9 reverter in patria. Sed Artabanus infero bellum Thogarii, et 1 vulnere brachium, 3 decedo statim. Filius is Mithridates 3 succedo is, qui ob res gestæ 1 cognomino magnus.

Captus dulcedo is potestas, 3 sino quilibet scelus 2 lateo sub is. 3 Dico idem qui 1 vociferor hic in castra et apud milles, et 3 corrumpo exercitus, nec 3 patior is 2 pareo dur, quoniam is demum sum libertas Roma, non 2 reveor senatus, magistratus aut lex.

Lacedæmonius, mos gentis humanus, qui plus 2 habeo, is plus 3 cupio; nam, non contentus accessio opes Atheniensis, capi 1 affecto imperium totus Asia, qui pars maximus 2 pareo Persa.

Romanus dictator, post quam hostis, 3 instruo in conspectus, inquam. Videone hostis fretus sum locus natura; sed tu, fretus arma et animus, 3 invado medius acies. 3 Facio impetus in ille legio, postquam 1 perturbo.

2 Careo aqua; quare

fore they were obliged to dig wells, which were a long way from some of the garrisons, and quickly dried up with the heat: but the enemy's army had very good health, and great plenty of water, and abounded in all things which they had need of, except corn.

Alexander died three and thirty years old and one month, a man endued with an invincible greatness of soul. His mother Olympias seemed in her sleep to lie with a serpent that night in which she conceived him, nor was she deceived by her dreams.

Lyfimachus was born of an illustrious family of Macedonia; but much more famous by his valor, which was so considerable in him, that he exceeded all those by whom the east had been subdued, for the greatness of his courage, as also in philosophy and strength of body.

While he lay fast asleep, a huge bigness came to him, and wiped off the sweat with his tongue, awaked him; and left him. At last he conquered the kingdom of India, at the same time that Seleucus laid the foundation of his future greatness.

Most people think, that if he would have pursued the enemy bravely, he might have ended the war that day. But the lieu-

3 cogo 3 fodio puteus, qui longius absum á quidam præsidium, et celeriter 3 aresco æstus: sed hostis exercitus 3 utor optimus valetudo, et summus copia aqua, et 1 abundo omnis qui opus. 3 sum ille, præter frumentum.

Alexander 4 decedo tres. et. triginta annus unus mensis natus, vir præditus invictus magnitudo animus. Mater is Olympias 2 videor per quies 3 concumbo serpens is nox qui 3 concipio is, nec 3. deoipio formis.

Lyfimachus natus sum illustis locus Macedoniam; sed nullum clarus virtus; qui tantus in is sum, at 3 vinco omnis qui oriens 1 domo, magnitudo animus: ut etiam philosophia et vires corpus.

Dum 2. jaceo captus formis, deo ingens magnitudo 3. accedo is, et 3 detergo sudor lingua furus, 3. expergefacio is, et 3 relinquo. Tandem potior regnum India, is tempestas qui Seleucus 3 facio fundamentum futurus magnitudo.

Plerique 1 existimo si ovolo 2 insequor acris hostis, possum 4 finio bellum is dies. Sed le-

tenant general's part, is one thing, and that of the general's another. The one ought to do all things according to orders, the other according to his own pleasure : wherefore Sylla, being content with this, would not engage.

They depended upon Cæsar's friendship, and elevated with a foolish and barbarous pride, despised their own men, and robbed the horse of their pay ; by which things they being provoked, went all to Cæsar, and complained publicly of their ill usage ; and added to other things, that a false number of horse was given in by them, that they might get their pay. Cæsar not looking upon that as a time of punishment, and making great allowances for their good behavior, put off the whole matter, but chid them privately.

Cataline was born of a good family, but of a wicked perverse temper, and infamous for the suspicion of parricide, as if, being taken with the love of Aurelia Orestilla, he had taken off his own son ; because otherwise she was unwilling to marry him.

¶ Flavius came to the Roman general, and tells him, that he had entered upon a great design, to finish which there would be occasion for Græchus's assistance ; that he had persuaded all the prætors who had revolted to the Carthaginians, to return to the friendship of the Romans.

gatus pars sum alius, et imperator alius. Alter 2 debeo 3 ago omnis ad præscriptum, alter pro arbitrium suus : quare Sylla, contentus hic, nolo 1 dimico.

Ille fretus Cæsar amicitia et elatus stultus et barbarus arrogantia, 3 despicio suus, et 1 fraudo eques stipendium ; qui permotus universus 3 adeo Cæsar, et 3 queror palam de injuriæ h ; et 3 addo cæter falsus numerus eques 3 defero ille, ut 3 avertio stipendium. Cæsar non existimans ille tempus animadvertio, et concedens multus virtus is, 3 differo res totus, sed castigo is secreto.

Catalina natus sum honestus locus, sed malus pravusque animus, et infamæ suspicio parricidii, quasi, captus amor Aurelia Orestilla, 3 tollo suus filius ; quod aliter 1 gravor 3 nubo ille.

¶ Flavius Romanus imperator 4 venio, res sui, aid magnas 1 inchoo, qui 3 perficio ipse Græchus opera opus sum ; omnis præter, qui pænus 3 descisco, 2 persuadeo ut 4 redeo Romanus amicitia.

About the same time, Cornelius Lentulus returned out of Spain; who, having given an account of the things done by him gallantly and successfully for several years, before the senate, and demanded that he might be permitted to enter the city triumphant, the senate thought his exploits worthy of a triumph.

The exiles, forced from Chalcis by the ill usage of the royal party, brought word that Chalcis might easily be taken. For they said, that the Macedonians were dispersed up and down, because they thought the enemy, at so great a distance, was not to be feared, and the townsmen, relying upon the garrison of the Macedonians, neglected the guard of the city.

He was not content to demolish the temples, and pull down the statues, but he ordered the stones likewise to be broke; and after this matter of exercising his fury was wanting, he departed out of the enemy's country into Bœotia; nor did he do any thing else worth remembrance in Greece.

He advanced from thence to Antipatria, a town situated in a narrow pass; and first having invited the chief men to an interview, he endeavored to persuade them to put themselves under the protection of the Romans; but when they, depending upon the greatness, walls, and situation of their

Per idem tempus, Cornelius Lentulus 4 redeo ex Hispania.; qui 3 expono in senatus res sui per multus annus fortiter feliciter, que gestus, 1 postuloque ut triumphans sui 3 invehor licet in urbs, res triumphus dignus 2 censeo senatus.

Exul, ab Chalcis regius injuria pulsus, 3 assero 1 occupo Chalcis sine certamen ullus possum. Nam aio, Macedo quia hostis ad tantum intervallum non 2 timeo 1 existimo, 1 vagor passim, et oppidanus, praefidium Macedon fretus custodia urbs 3 negligo.

Non satis 2 habeo 3 dirua, ipse templum, ac simulacrum 3 evertio, sed lapis, quoque 3 frango 2 jubeo; et postquam ira 2 exerceo materia hic desum, ager hostis in Bœotia 3 excedo; nec alius quicquam memoria dignus in Græcia 3 gero.

Deinde Antipatria, in faux angustus situs, urbs 4 venio; ac primo 1 evoco princeps colloquium, ut fides Romani sui 3 committo 3 perlicio 1 conor; deinde ubi magnitudo, ac moenia, situsque urbs fretus, dictum aspernor, vis atque

town, despised his advice, attacking them by main force, he carried the town; and having slain all that were of age, and having given the plunder to his soldiers, he pulled down the walls, and fired the city.

At first relying upon the situation of their town, having shut their gates, they refused to submit. Afterwards, when they saw the Romans advance up to their walls, and the narrow pass seized by a body of troops, they surrendered out of fear. From Celetrum he marched amongst the Daffaretii, and took the city Pelium by force. He carried off the slaves with the other plunder, and dismissed the freemen without redemption, and restored them the town, having placed a strong garrison.

arma adortus 1 expugno oppidum; puberque 3 interficio, præda omnis miles 3 concedo, 3 diruo murus, atque urbs 3 incendo.

Primo situs urbs fretus, 3 claudio porta, imperium 3 abnuo. Deinde, postquam Romanus murus 3 succedo 2 video, 2 obfideo faux agmen hostis, metus in deditio 4 venio. Celetrum in Daffaretii 3 procedo, urbsque Pelium vis 3 capio. Servitium inde cæterus prædo 3 abduco, et liber caput sine pretium 3 dimitto, oppidumque is 3 reddo, præsidium validus 3 impono.

CHAP. XXV.

A proper name of a town, signifying the place whither, is the accusative. The place from which or whence, the ablative. * The place where, if the first or second declension and singular number, the genitive, otherwise the ablative.

Omne verbum admittit genitivum, &c.

At si proprium loci nomen, &c.

Verbis significantibus motum ad locum, &c.

Verbis significantibus motum a loco, &c.

FROM thence he went to Rome, and soon after to Capua.

INDE 3 proficiscor Roma, et mox Capua.

* *Humus, militia, and bellum, signifying where, are the genitive.*

I received a letter last night from London.

Servants were no where better treated than at Athens.

I have not stirred from home this week, the weather has been so bad.

I was at Rome last year, from whence I went to Naples.

If you will go into the country, you will find your friend at home.

He gathered together his naval forces to Demetrias in Thessaly.

He led his army to Megara, and immediately after to Corinth.

After they had done this, they returned from Chalcis to Athens.

Philip was at that time at Demetrias.

I will be at home in the evening, if you will come.

The old fellow just now came out of the country. I will drive him into the country again.

When Alexander was come to Tarsus, being taken with the pleasantness of the river Cydnus running through the middle of the city, he put off his armor, and full of dust and sweat, threw himself into the cold water; upon which a great numbness seized his nerves.

3 Accipio literæ hesternus nox Londinum.

Servus nusquam melius 2 habeo quam Athenæ.

Non 3 egredior * domus hic septimana, cælum adeò fædus sum.

Sum Roma annus proximus, unde 3 profiscor Neapolis.

Si 4 eo rus, 4 invenio amicus tuus domus.

3 Contraho navalis copię Demetrias in Thessalia.

3 Duco exercitus Megara, ac protinus Corinthus.

Postquam hic 3 facio 4 redeo Chalcis Athenæ.

Philippus sum is tempus Demetrias.

Sum domus vesperi si 4 venio.

Senex modo 4 redeo rus. Rus 3 abigo is denuo.

Cum Alexander 4 venio Tarsus, captus amœnitas fluvius Cydnus influens medius urbs, 3 depono arma, et plenus pulvis et sudor, 3 conjicio sui in præfrigidus aqua; post qui magnus rigor 1 occupo nervus.

* Domus and rus likewise follow this rule.

A short time after Pyrrhus was slain at Delphos, by the contrivance of Orestes, son of Agamemnon. The kingdom descended by order of succession to Arrybas, who was sent to Athens, that he might be instructed in the liberal sciences; and by how much he was more learned than his ancestors, by so much was he the more acceptable to the people.

Whilst these things are doing, ambassadors came from Darius, king of the Persians, to Carthage, bringing an edict, by which the Carthaginians were forbid to offer human sacrifices, and to eat dog's flesh. They were required by the king too, to burn the bodies of the dead, rather than bury them in the ground; desiring, at the same time, aid against Greece, upon which he was about to make war.

Orestes, the son Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, after he was come to man's estate, studied to revenge his father's death. Wherefore he advises with Pylades, and came to Mycene, to his mother Clytemnestra, pretends himself a stranger of Ætolia, and tells her that Orestes was dead.

The general of the Lacedæmonians insults over the fortune of the enemies, and sends the ships adorned with the spoils of war in manner of a triumph, to

Brevis post tempus Pyrrhus 3 occido Delphi, insidiæ Orestes filius Agamemnon. Regnum 3 descendo per ordo successio Arrybas, qui 3 mitto Athenæ, ut 4 erudio in liberalis ars; et quantus sum doctior majores tantus sum gratus populus.

Dum hic 3 ago, legatus 4 venio à Darius rex Persæ Carthago, ferens edictum, qui pœnus 1 veto 1 immolo humanus victima, et 3 vescor caro caninus. 2 Jubeo etiam rex 1 cremo corpus mortuus, potius quam 3 obruo terra; petens, idem tempus, auxilium contra Græcia, qui sum illaturus bellum.

Orestes, filius Agamemnon et Clytemnestra, postquam 4 pervenio puber ætas, 2 studeo 3 exequor mors pater suus. Itaque 3 capio consilium Pylades, et 3 venio Mycenæ, mater Clytemnestra, 1 simulo sui hospes Ætolicus, et 3 dico Orestes 3 morior.

Dux Lacedæmonius 1 insulto fortuna hostis, 3 mittoque navis ornatus præda bellicus, in modum triumphus, Lacedæmon.

Lacedæmon. After this he receives the tributary cities of the Athenians, whom the fear of the dubious fortune of war had kept in their duty, and left them nothing but their own city.

Tereus, a Thracian, the son of Mars, having married Progne the daughter of Pandion, came to Athens, and desired that he would give him Philomela his other daughter in marriage, pretending that Progne was dead. Pandion gave him Philomela, and sent some friends along with her, whom Tereus threw into the sea.

Cæsar divided his army into five parts, and left one at Brundisy, another at Hydruntum, and another at Tarentum. Q. Valerius, being sent with another, seized Sardinia, very fruitful in corn. By his order Asinius Pollio went for Sicily, which Cato governed.

It is reported, that a remarkable thing happened at Gomphi; that twenty old noblemen were found in a physician's house, lying on the ground with cups in their hands, without any wound, like drunken men, and one as a physician sitting in a chair administering physic to the rest.

Because there appeared no danger in Syria, the two legions wintered at Capua. Those that brought them, spread ill

Post hic 3 recipio tributarius civitas Atheniensis, qui metus dubius fortuna bellum 2 teneo in officium, et 3 relinquo is nihil præter urbs suos.

Tereus, Thrax, filius Mars, cum 2 habeo in matrimonium Progne filia Pandion, 4 venio Athenæ, et 1 rogo ut 1 do sui Philomela alter filia, in matrimonium, simulans Progne 3 fungor fatum. Pandion 1 do is Philomela, et 3 mitto nonnullus amicus is, qui Tereus 3 jacio in mare.

Cæsar 3 divido copiarum in quinque pars, et 3 relinquo unus Brundisium, alius Hydruntum, alius Tarentum. Q. Valerius, missus alius, 1 occupo Sardinia, ferax frumentum. Is jussus Asinius Pollio 3 peto Siciliam, qui Cato præsum.

Fero quiddam memorabilis 3 accido Gomphi; viginti senex nobilis 4 reperio in ædes medicus jacens humus calix in manus, sine vulnus, similis ebrius, et unus ceterum medicus sedens in sella, porrigens potio reliquus.

Quia nullus periculum 2 appareo in Syria, duo legio 1 hyemo Capua. Qui 3 adduco 3

reports of Cæsar, and affirmed to Pompey, that Cæsar's army, wearied with the continual toil, and desiring to return home, would come over to him as soon as they should pass the Alps.

Whilst these things are done, it is told at Lacedæmon, that a new war was broke out at Athens. King Pausanias is sent thither, who being moved with pity of the exiled people, restored their country to the miserable citizens, and ordered the ten tyrants to remove to Eleusis.

At that time, Demosthenes was in exile at Megara, who when he found that Hyperides was sent ambassador by the Athenians to solicit the Peloponnesians to an alliance, followed him, and joined Sicyon, Argos, Corinth, and other cities to the Athenians, by his eloquence; for which action he was recalled from banishment by the Athenians.

At that time, Pyrrhus waged war against the Romans; who being invited by the Syracusans to their aid, when he was come to Syracuse, and had subdued several cities, was called king of Sicily, as well as Epirus. Being glad at his good fortune, he designs the kingdom of Sicily for his son Helenus, and the kingdom of Italy for Alexander.

Whilst these things are doing,

spargo malus rumor Cæsar, et 1 assevero Pompeius, Cæsar exercitus fessus assiduus labor, et desiderans 3 revertor domus, 4 transeo is quamprimum 1 supero Alpes.

Dum hic 3 ago, 1 nuncio Lacedæmon, novus bellum 2 exardeo Athenæ. Rex Pausanias eo 3 mitto, qui per motus misericordia, exul populus, 3 restituo patria miser civis, et 2 jubeo decem tyrannus 1 migro Eleusis.

Is tempus Demosthenes 1 exulo Megara, qui cum 4 comperio Hyperides 3 mitto Atheniensis, qui 2 solcito Peloponnesiensis societas, 3 sequor et 3 jungo Sycion, Argi, Corinthus, aliisque civitas Atheniensis eloquentia suus; ob qui factum 1 revoco ab exilium Atheniensis.

Is tempus Pyrrhus 3 gero bellum adversus Romanus; qui imploratus Syracusanus in auxilium, cum 4 venio Syracusæ, et 3 subigo multas civitas 1 appello rex Sicilia, sicuti Epirus. Lætus felicitas suus, 1 destino regnum Sicilia, filius suus Helenus et regnum Italia Alexander.

Dum hic 3 ago, tur-

the troubled state of Macedonia recalled Cassander home from Greece. For when Olympias came to the borders of Macedonia, the Macedonians being moved with the memory of her husband, and the greatness of her son, went over to her; by whose order Euridice was slain, and the king, having held the kingdom six years after Alexander.

Antiochus thinking that nothing more could be taken from him, if he was conquered gathered together his forces about the fields of Thyatira, not far from the enemy, and sent back Scipio his son to Elæa. He advised those that brought him, that the king should not march out to battle before he returned in to the camp.

After Antiochus was dead, his son Seleucus succeeded in the kingdom, who received his brother Antiochus, who had been a pledge at Rome, and gave his son Demetrius in his stead; Antiochus was now come to Athens, when Seleucus was taken off by a plot of Heliodorus.

The Phœnicians built Carthage in Africa, fifty years before the taking of Troy. The founders of it were Xorus and Charchedon; but as the Romans and Carthaginians themselves believe, Dido a woman which came from Tyre into those parts, whose husband,

batus status Macedonia 3 revoco Cassander domus à Græcia. Nam cum Olympias 4 venio finis Macedonia, Macedo motus memoria maritus, et magnitudo filius, 4 transeo is; qui jussu Eurydice occido, et rex, politus regnum sex annus post Alexander.

Antiochus ratus nihil amplius 3 aufero possum fui, si 3 vinco, 3 contraho copiarum suarum circa campus Thyatirensis, non longe ab hostis, et 3 remitto Scipio filius suus Elæa. 2 Suadeo is qui 3 reduco is, ne rex 3 descendo in acies antequam ipse 4 redeo in castra.

Postquam Antiochus 3 fungor fatum, filius Seleucus 3 succedo in regnum, qui 3 recipio frater Antiochus, qui sum obses Roma, et 1 do filius suus Demetrius vicis is; Antiochus 4 pervenio jam Athenæ, cum Seleucus 3 opprimo in fidiâ Heliodorus.

Phœnices 3 condo Carthago in Africa, quinquaginta annus ante captus Ilium. Conditor sum Xorus et Charchedon; sed, ut Romanus et Carthaginensis ipse 1 existimo, Dido, mulier qui 4 venio Ty-

Pygmalion who ruled at Tyre,
had slain.

Of thirty thousand men
which Attalus commanded, a
few escaped to Clypea, all the
rest were either slain or taken ;
in which number was the pro-
consul himself, whom not long
after the Carthaginians sent to
Rome with their ambassadors
that he should either obtain a
peace for them, or return.

Annibal, being reduced to
the utmost want, sent messen-
gers to Masanissa, putting him
in mind of his education and
life led at Carthage, desiring
that he would do his endeavor
that a peace might be made be-
twixt them and Scipio, saying,
that their former faults were to
be imputed to the common
people, and some more foolish
than the common people. He
being mindful that he was edu-
cated and instructed at Carthage,
where he had several friends, in-
treated Scipio for them.

In the mean time Alcibiades
helps on the war against his
own country with all his might.
He goes into Asia with five
ships, and obliges the tributary
cities of the Athenians to a re-
volt, by the authority of his
name. For they knew him fa-
mous at home, nor did they
see him made less by his ban-
ishment.

After the Scythians had been

res in is locus, qui mari-
tus, Pygmalion qui 4 po-
rior res Tyrus, 3 interficio

E trīginta mille vir
qui Attalus presum, pau-
cus 3 exado Clypea, re-
liquus omnis aut 3 cede
aut 3 capio ; in qui nu-
merus sum ipse procon-
sul, qui non multa post
pœnus 3 mitto Roma
legatus suus ut aut im-
petro ille pax, aut 3 re-
vertor.

Annibal reductus sum
mus inopia, 3 mitto le-
gatus Masanissa, admo-
neus is educatio et vita
actus Carthago, rogans
uti 1 do opera ut pax fo
inter sui et Scipio, di-
cens, superior peccatum
sum imputandus plebs,
et quidam stultus plebs.
Ille memor sui 1 educo
et 4 erudeo Carthago,
ubi 2 habeo multus am-
icus, 1 deprecor Scipio
pro is.

Interea Alcibiades 1
juvo bellum contra pa-
tria summus vires. 3
Contendo in Asia quin-
que navis, et 3 compel-
lo tributarius civitas A-
theniensis defectio aucto-
ritas nomen suus. Nam
4 scio clarus domus,
nec 2 video factus minor
exilium.

Cum Scythia absque

eight years from their wives and children, in the third Asiatic expedition, they are received at home by a war of the slaves. For their wives, suppose them not detained by war, but cut off, married to the slaves left for the keeping of the cattle.

¶ Having after that dispatched away messengers to Corcyra, that the ships of burden should come into the bay of Ambracia, he, advancing by easy marches, pitched his camp upon the fourth day upon the mountain of Cercetium, having sent for Amynder with his auxiliaries; not so much waiting his forces as that he might have them as his guides into Thessaly.

At first they laid waste the country of the Caristii. Afterwards when Caristus seemed secure by the garrison that was sent in haste from Chalcis, they came to Eretria. Thither likewise L. Quinctius came with the ships that had been at Pyreus, when he heard of the arrival of king Attalus.

As soon as they came to Rome the ambassadors of their allies were heard before the king. They wrought upon the senate chiefly by shewing the situation of the sea and land of that quarter; that it appeared to all, that if the king kept Demetrius in Thessaly, Chalcis in Euboea, Corinth in

estis aures ab uxor et liberi, in tertius Asiaticus expeditio, 3. recipio. Noted at home by a war of the slaves bellum servilis. Quippe conjux is ratus non is 2. teneo bellum, sed 2. deleo, 3. nubo servus relictus ad custodia pecus.

3. Mitto, deinde nunciatus Corcyra, ut onerarius navis in sinus 4. venio. Ambracius, ipse progressus modicus iter, quartus dies in mons Cercetium 3. pono castra. Amynder fuit auxiliarius accitis; non tam vires is egens, quam ut dux in Thessalia 2. habeo.

Carystius primum ager 1. vasto. Deinde ubi Caristus presidium Chalcis raptim missus firmus 2. video, Eretria 3. accedo. Eodem et L. Quinctius is navis qui Pyreum sum, Attalus rex adventus 4. audio, 4. venio.

Ut 4. venio Roma, prius, socius. Legatus quam rex 4. audio. 3. Moveo senatus maxime, 1. demonstrare mare terraque regio is situs; ut appareo omnis, si Demetrius in Thessalia, Chalcis in Euboea, Corinthus in Achaia, rex

Achaia, Greece could not be taken, non possum liberare Grecia sum.

From thence Quintus went to Corinth; from Corinth he passed over to Anticyra; from thence he sent his brother to try the nation of the Acarnanians. Attalus came from Argos in Sicyon, and having staid there for some time, returned to Cenchrea to his ships. And Nabis, having strengthened the garrison at Argos, returned to Lacedaemon.

Androthene being ignorant of all things, going from Corinth, pitched his camp at Demea; there having disbanded one half of his army, he divided the other half into three parts, and orders the horse to sally out to lay waste the lands of the Peloponnesians.

Inde Quintus Corinthum 3. profectus; Corinthus Anticyra 3. transiit; inde frater 1. tentum Acarnanians gens 3. mitto. Attalus Argi 3. profectus Sicyon, atque ibi aliquandiu 1. moror. Cenchreas navis 1. redeo. Et Nabis, 1. castra Argi praefidit, Lacedaemona 3. egredior.

Androthene omnia ignorans, Corinthus, profectus, ad Nemea castra 1. loco. ibi pars dimittit. 3. exercitus 3. dimittit, dimittit utrumque 3. divido: et omnes eques 3. discurre 1. depopulo Peloponnesios agros 2. jubeo.

CHAP. XXVI.

The infinitive active, after *sum*, is made by the future in *ra*: passive, after *sum*, by the future in *dus*: passive, after an adjective by the latter supine: passive, signifying the end, by *ut*, and the subjunctive; active, signifying the end, by *ut*, and the subjunctive, or *ad*, and the gerund in *dum*, or participles in

* But if *duycht* signified, the English must be rendered by the infinitive mood Latin, which optinet, debeo, or *sum*; and if *sum* be used, the English *am*, or pronoun before it, must be made by the genitive case, unless the primitive pronouns I, thou, we, ye, which may be turned by their possessors in the neuter gender, i. e. *meum*, *tuum*, *nostrum*, *vestrum*.

alus, if the verb be transitive, agreeing with the noun after it in the accusative.

Posterioris supinum, &c.

THERE was amongst the banished Athenians, Thrasybulus, a gallant man, and illustrious at home, who thinking that something was to be attempted for his country, and their common safety, even with the hazard of his life, gathered together the exiles, and seized upon Phyle, a fort of the Athenians.

Alexander being mindful that Darius was yet alive, sent Parmenio to seize upon the Persian fleet, and other friends to receive the cities of Asia; which as soon as the news of the victory was heard, surrendered themselves; then he marched into Syria, where a great many kings of the east met him.

Then he received Rhodes, Egypt, and Cilicia, without any contest; then he goes to Jupiter Hammon, to consult him concerning the event of the war, and his own original. For his mother Olympias had confessed to her husband Philip, that she had not conceived Alexander by him, but by a serpent of a vast bigness.

Whilst the Romans thus pleased themselves, the consul's brother came, and soon after the ambassadors were admitted, who desired to know, what they were

SUM inter exul Atheniensis, Thrasybulus, vir strenuus, et nobilis domus, qui ratus aliquis 2 audeo pro patria, et communis salus, vel eum periculum vita 3 contra ho exul, et 1 occupa Phyle, castellum Atheniensis.

Alexander memor Darius adhuc 3 vivo, 3 mittit to Parmenio 4 occupa classis Persicus, alitque amicus, 3 recipio civitas Asia; qui statim neque fama victoria 4 audio, 3 dedo sui; tunc proficiscor in Syria, ubi multi rex orientis 3 occorro is.

Inde 3 recipio Rhodus, Egyptus, et Cilicia, sine certamine; deinde 3 pergo Jupiter Hammon, 3 consulto is de eventus bellum et origo suas. Nam mater is Olympias 2 conceit vir huius Philippus, sed non concipio Alexander ex is, sed ex serpens ingens magnitudo.

Dum Romanus 2 placeo sui, consul frater 4 supervento, et mox legatus 3 admittit, qui 3 peto 4 scio quis 3 facio, 3

to do, to be admitted into the friendship of the senate and people of Rome. To whom publius thus replied, That the greediness of Antiochus was to be blamed, who had raised the war without any necessity.

Who are to be attacked first, (says Scipio), after what manner, and to what time, if you please, hear in a few words. Which when they all desired he proceeds; the night will be the fittest for this purpose, for so we shall strike a greater terror upon the enemy; nor will any of their allies dare to succor them in the dark.

Alexander fights single against so many thousands. It is incredible to be spoke, that the numbers of the enemy, and their shouts did not dismay him; that he alone should put to flight so many thousands. But when he perceived himself to be overpowered with numbers, he leaned against the trunk of a tree which stood nigh the wall.

At the same time the camp was assaulted; and part of the army was sent to lay waste the Roman territories, and to attack the city itself. L. Valerius was left to rescue the city, and the consul Posthumius was sent to drive away the enemy out of the country.

Wherefore Brennus, when he had the temple in view, deliberated a long time, whether he should immediately attempt the

recipio in amicitia senatus populisque Romanus. Qui publius 2 respondeo, cupiditas. Antiochus 1 culpe, qui 2 moveo hic bellum sine ullis necessitatibus.

Quis sum 8 invado prius. (inquam Scipio) quis modus, et qui tempus, si tui placet. 4 audio paucis. Qui cum omnis. 3 cupio. 8 pergo. Nox sum aptas hic res, nam ita 8 insensio major terror hostis; nec quicquam socius. 2 andeo 3 succorro ille in tenebris.

Alexander unus 1 pugno contra tot mille. Sum incredibilis 3 dico, nec numerus hostis nec clamor 2 tereo ille; ille solus 1 fugo tot mille. Ubi vero 2 video sui 3 obruo multitudo, 1 applico sui truncus arbor qui 1 sto propter murum.

Idem tempus castra 1 oppugno, et pars exercitus 3 mitto 1 depopulo ager Romanus et 2 tento urbs ipse. L. Valerius 3 relinquo 1 tutor urbs, et consul Posthumius 3 mitto 2 arceo hostis ex ager.

Igitur Brennus, cum 2 habeo templum in conspectu, 1 delibero diu, an 3 aggredior res con-

business, or should give a night's time to his soldiers, weary with their march, to recover their strength. The generals Ema-nus and Thessaladorus are of opinion, that the thing was to be attempted without delay.

Order was given to the other consul Posthumius, that he should take care that the commonwealth received no damage. And it was thought best, that the consul should stay at Rome, to muster all that were able to bear arms; and Quintus they dispatched away with the army of the allies.

In so great and corrupt a city, Catiline (as it was a thing easy to be done) had troops of wicked villainous fellows about him. For whosoever had spent their estates, and contracted great debts, besides parricides and sacrilegious villains from all parts, and all whom poverty or an evil conscience had made uneasy, were nearest to Catiline.

Brennus had sixty-five thousand foot chosen out of all the army; there were but four thousand of the Delphians and their allies; in contempt of whom, Brennus, to shew the courage of his men, shewed them the plenty of plunder, images with the Quadrigæ, of which vast plenty was to be seen afar off.

When it was told the Romans, that Philip would bring

festum, an 1 do non spatium miles, fessus via, 3 resumo vires. Dux E-manus et Thessaladorus 2 censeo, res 3 aggredi-or sine mora.

Negotium 1 do alter consul posthumius, ut 2 video ne respublica 3 capio quis detrimentum, 2 Video optimus consul 3 maneo Roma, 3 conscribo omnis qui possum 3 fero arma; et Quintus 3 mitto exercitus socialis.

In tantus et tam corruptus civitas, Catilina (ut sum facilis 3 facio) 2 habeo caterva flagitiosus et facinorosus circum sui. Nam quicumque 1 lacero patrius bonum, et 1 conflo grandis res alienus, præterea parricida et sacrilegus undique, et omnis qui egestas aut conscius animus 1 exagito, sum proximus Catilina

Brennus 2 habeo sexaginta quinque mille pedes lectus ex omnis exercitus; sum non nisi quatuor mille Delphi sociusque: contemptus qui, Brennus, 3 acuo animus suus, 3 ostendo is ubertas præda, statua Quadrigæ, qui ingens copia sum 2 video procul.

Cum 1 nuncio Romanus Philippus 3 trajicio

over his army into Italy, they sent Lævinus the prætor to hinder his passage ; who, when he had passed over into Greece, persuades the Ætoli to undertake a war against Philip. Philip likewise persuades the Achæans to make war upon the Romans.

When Darius was beat from Scythia, he sent Megabyzus, with a part of the army to subdue Thrace, and the other kingdoms on that side ; who executed the king's orders in a short time, and sent ambassadors to Amyntas, king of Macedonia, to demand hostages of him.

The senate sends Cnæus Servilius into Africa, to observe the actions of Annibal, and enjoins him, by private instructions to kill Annibal, if he could, and deliver the Roman people from the dread of that hated name. But Annibal was not long ignorant of the matter, being a man ready to foresee and beware of danger.

The Carthaginians terrified by the great successes of the affairs of Alexander, and fearing, lest he should be desirous to join Africa to the kingdom of Persia, send Hamiltar, by surname Rhodanus, a man famous for his prudence and eloquence above the rest, to sound his intentions.

He one while chid his soldiers, another while advised them in gentle words, that they would

copia in Italia, 3 mitto Lævinus prætor 2 prohibeo transitus ; qui, cum trajicio in Græcia 2 persuadeo Ætolus 3 suscipio bellum adversus Philip-pus. Philippus quoque 2 persuadeo Achæi 3 infero bellum Romanus.

Cum Darius 2 summo-veo à Scythia, 2 mitto Megabyzus, pars copia 3 subigo Thracia, cæterque regnum is tractus ; qui 3 exequor rex imperium brevis tempus, et 3 mitto legatus Amyntas, rex Macedonia, 3 posco obses is.

Senatus 3 mitto Cnæus Servilius, in Africa, 1 speculor actus Annibal, et 3 præcipio is, tacitus mandatum 3 interficio Annibal, si possum et libero Romanus populus metus invisus nomen. Sed Annibal non sum diu ignarus res, vir paratus 3 prospicio et 2 caveo periculum.

Carthaginien-sis, exter-ritus tantus successus res Alexander, et verens, ne voco 3 adjurgo Africa regnum Persia, 3 mitto Hamiltar, cognomen Rhodanus, vir clarus prudentia et eloquentia præ cæter, 1 speculor is animus.

Nunc 1 castigo milës suus, nunc 2 moneo lenis verbum, ne 1 infusco glo-

not fully a glorious expedition by their seditions. At last, when he prevailed nothing by words, he leaped down, unarmed, into the armed multitude, from his tribunal, to seize the ringleaders of the sedition.

If you desire a truce to send ambassadors to Rome, you shall give us immediately an hundred and fifty pledges, which I shall pitch upon. You shall add a thousand talents to maintain the army; and shall give us provisions besides. When the peace shall be concluded, you shall receive your pledges.

The ambassador carried this answer to Carthage, where the assemblies of the people were held for some days. The nobility thought that the terms were to be accepted, lest, if they should refuse to lose something, all should be taken from them. But the common people regarding more how much was taken from them, than what was left them, refused the peace.

It has been said, that they are not to be imitated. Do we imitate them, who do not break the peace, which is not yet concluded? But you will say, that their cruelty is not to be imitated; shall we therefore make the cruellest of all mortals our friends and allies? Neither of these is reasonable.

Wherefore, after these two unfortunate engagements, Phil-

rius militia seditio. Tandem, cum 3 proficio nihil verbum, 4 defilio inermis in armatus multitudo de tribunal 3 corripio auctor seditio.

Si volo induciæ 3 mitto legatus Roma, 1 do ego statim centum et quinquaginta obses, qui ipse 3 lego. 3 Addo mille talentum 3 alo exercitus; et 1 do ego com meatus in super. Cum pax decretus sum, 3 recipio obses.

Legatus 3 refero hic responsum Carthago, ubi concio populus 3 habeo aliquot dies. Optimates 2 censeo conditio 3 accipio, ne si 1 gravor 3 amitto quidam, omnis aufero sui. Sed plebs, reputans magis quantus 3 eripio sui, quam quis 3 relinquo sui, 1 recuso pax.

3 Dico, is non sum 3 imitor. Num 1 imitor, qui non 1 violo pax, qui nondum 3 compono? Sed dico crudelitas is non 1 imitor; ergo 3 facio crudelis omnis mortalis amicus et socius noster? Neuter hic sum æquus.

Itaque, secundum duo adversus pugna, multum

ip supposing that his continuance in the camp, was much less safe, being desirous to go away from thence; and impose upon the enemy, he sent a messenger, about sun-set to the consul, to desire a truce to bury the dead. Having deceived the enemy, he went away silently at the second watch, having left many fires throughout the camp.

Having left the fleet there, they entered the Masiack Bay, with ten ships, to confer with the Ætoli about the manner of carrying on the war. Siphyrucas, the Ætolian, was the chief man of that embassy, which came to Heraclea, to confer with the king and the Roman ambassador.

Which news, when it was carried to Cleone to Nicostratus having immediately sent before, a strong body of mercenaries, to seize the forest, through which there is a passage into the territory of Corinth, and having placed the horse before the standards, that they might go before, he followed.

Wherefore having dismissed the Romans, and left his son Seleucus, with the land forces, to rebuild Lysimachia, he sailing with all the fleet to Ephesus, after he had sent ambassadors to Quinctius, to treat about an alliance, he came into Lycia; and having heard at Patara; that Ptolemy was alive,

minus tutus nota in eadem castra sum Philippus ratus; quum 4 ab eo inde et hostis abiens 3 falso vult; caduceator sub occasu sol consul 3 mitto, qui inducit 4 sepeffo occisus 3 peto. Frustratus hostis, secundus vigilia, multus ignis per totus castra 3 relinquo tacite 4 abeo.

Ibi 3 relinquo classis, decem navis sinus Masiacus 1 intro, 3 colloquor Ætolas de ratio bellum 3 gero. Siphyrucas Ætolus princeps is legatio sum, qui Heraclea 2 communico consilium rex et Romanus legatus 4 venio.

Qui cum Cleone Nicostratus perfero, extemplo validus mercenarius manus 3 prae mitto 1 occupo saltus per qui transitus in Corinthius ager sum, et ante signum eques ut 3 prægredior 1 loco, ipse 3 sequor.

Itaque 3 dimitto Romanus, 3 relinquoque Seleucus filius; terrestris copia, restituo Lysimachia, ipse omnis classis navigans Ephesus, legatus Quinctius 3 mitto, qui de foederas 3 ago 4 pervenio in Lycia; Pataraeque 3 cognosco 1 vi-

the design of sailing into Egypt was let alone.

Flaminius took the town of Ilucia in hither Spain; after which he puts his soldiers into winter quarters. During the winter, some battles were fought, none worthy to be mentioned, against the excursions of robbers, more like than enemies, with various success, and not without loss of men.

Although the senate had sent Atilius the prætor, with a fleet into Greece, nevertheless, because there was occasion, not only for forces, but authority too, to defend their allies, they sent ambassadors into Greece, and decreed, that M. Bæbius should draw his legions from the Bruttii to Tarentum and Brundisium; that he might from thence pass over into Macedonia, if there should be occasion; and that Fulvius the prætor should send a fleet of thirty ships to defend the coast of Sicily.

That speech had more weight to stir them up to war, than if, by openly persuading them, he had discovered a desire of commanding. Wherefore the war was unanimously agreed upon; the time and manner of carrying it on were left to the prætor.

vo Ptolemæus, 1 navigo in Ægyptus consilium 3 omitto.

Flaminius in citerior Hispania oppidum Iluciam 3i capto; deinde in hiberna miles 3 deducto. Per hyems aliquot fio prælium nullus dignus 1 memoro, adversus latro magis quam hostis excursio, varium eventus nec sine miles jactura.

Senatus et si prætor Atilius cum classis 3 mitto in Græcia, tamen, quia non copia modo, sed etiam auctoritas opus sum, 2 tueor focius, legatus in Græcia 3 mitto et ut M. Bæbius ex Bruttii legato Tarentum et Brundisium 2 promoveo 3 decerno; ut inde, si res 3 posco, in Macedonia 3 traficio; et ut Fulvius prætor classis navis triginta 3 mitto 2 tueor Sicilia ora.

Plus is oratio momentum 1 incito animus bellum, quam si aperte 2 suadeo cupiditas res 3 gero 3 ostendo. Itaque ingens consensus bellum 3 decerno; tempus et ratio 1 administro is liber prætor 3 permitto.

CHAP. XXVII.

A participle of the present tense, * following of is made by the *gerund* in *di* ; or if the verb be transitive by the *future* in *dus*, agreeing with the noun following, in the genitive, † signifying the means, by the *gerund* in *do*.

In other cases, after prepositions, the Latin to which requires an ablative by the *gerund* in *do* with the Latin prepositions.

Gerundi in di, &c.

Gerundia in do, &c.

CLEARCHUS being rendered more wicked by his exile, and looking upon the dissention of the people, as an occasion of seizing the government, he first confers privately with Mithridates, the enemy of his country, and promises him to betray the city to him, upon condition that he should be made governor of it.

There will be no other more seasonable time of delivering ourselves from the Carthaginians, than now, whilst they are weak and needy; before they recover their strength and power. Nevertheless I do not deny, that a regard is to be had to equity ; nor is there any

CLEARCHUS red-ditus facinorosus exilium, et existimans dissentio civis occasio 3 rapio imperium, primum 3 colloquor tacitus Mithridates, hostis patria, et 3 promitto is 3 prodo urbs is, lex ut ipse 3 præficio is.

Non sum altus opportunus tempus 1 libero ego metus Carthaginien-sis ; quam nunc, dum sum infirmus et egenus, antequam 3 recipio vires opesque. Tamen non 1 nego ratio 2 habeo æquitas ; nec sum periculum

* The infinitive mood *English* likewise after adjectives governing a genitive, or where the participle of the present tense may be put for it, may be rendered by the *gerund* in *di*, or participle in *dus*.

† In these two latter cases too, if the verb be transitive, the participle in *dus* may be used, agreeing with the noun following the ablative.

danger, lest the Roman people should seem to press too hard upon the Carthaginians.

They do not believe there are any Gods, and he thinks they are to be saved, to avoid the odium of Gods and men. But I think the Gods have reduced the Carthaginians to this condition, that they may suffer the punishment of their impiety; who, by breaking the treaties made with us in Sicily, Spain, Italy, and Africa, have brought upon us the heaviest calamities.

Alexander, king of Epire, when he came to the aid of the Græcian cities into Italy, with a great army, was cut off by them, with all his forces. Wherefore their fierceness being inflamed by their good fortune, was terrible to their neighbors a long time. At last, Agathocles being invited, passed over into Italy, with the hopes of enlarging his kingdom.

They brought M. Cornelius, our consul, deceived by an oath, to their general, as it were for the sake of seeing him, who was at that time sick; and presently after, carried him away prisoner, out of Sicily into Africa, with twenty ships; they put our general Regulus likewise to death.

Wherefore Pyrrhus, being importuned by a second embassy of the Tarentines, to which were added the petitions of the Samnites and Lucani, who wanted

ne Romanus populus 2 videor 3 premo gravius Carthaginienſis.

Non 3 credo ſum Deus, et ille 2 cenſeo 2 ſervo, 1 vito invidia Deus homoque. At ego 1 puto Deus 3 redigo pœnus in hic ſtatuſ, ut 3 luo pœna impietas; qui 1 violo ſœdus iſtus ego in Sicilia, Hiſpania, Italia, et Africa, 3 infero ego gravis calamitas.

Alexander, rex Epirus, 4 cum venio in Italia, in auxilium Græcus urbs, magnus exercitus, 2 deleo is omnis copius. Quare is feritas, incenſus ſelicitas, ſum terribilis finitimus is diu. Tandem Agathocles, imploratus, 3 trajicio in Italia, ſpes 1 amplio regnum.

3 Adduco M. Cornelius conſul noſter, deceptus iurjurandum, dux unus; quaſi gratia 3 viſo is, qui is tempus 1 ægroto; et mox 3 abduco captivus e Sicilia in Africa, viginta navis; 3 interim dux noſter Regulus.

Igitur Pyrrhus, fatigatus iteratus legatio Tarentinus, qui 3 addo præces Samnis et Lucanus, qui 2 indigeo auxil-

aid against the Romans, being induced not so much by the entreaties of his petitioners, as with the hopes of getting the empire of Italy, he promises them that he would come with an army.

At length the necessity of departing put an end to their tears, and the death of the king followed. Whilst these things are done in Sicily, the Carthaginians, thinking that an occasion was given them of seizing the whole island, passed over and reduced many cities.

It would be tedious to recount what Annibal has done by war, treachery and perfidiousness against us and our armies, and lastly, against his own allies, by the plundering of cities, and killing his fellow-soldiers; I will tell you, nevertheless, in short, that four hundred towns of ours have been ruined by him.

The city was seized by Aristotimus, by whom many of the great men were slain, more were banished. The Ætoli desired by their ambassadors, that he would restore the wives and children of the banished. At first he refused. Afterwards, as if he repented, he gave all the married women leave to go to their husbands.

In the mean time, news is brought that Æmilius, the Roman general, was sent by the senate, with fourscore ships; which thing gave him the

ium adversus Romanus, inductus non tam precis supplex, quam spes 3 invado imperium Italia 1 polliceor is fui 4 venio exercitus.

Tandem necessitas 3 discedo 3 impono finis lachryma, et mors rex 3 insequor. Dum hic 3 ago in Sicilia, pœnus, exultimans occasio 1 do fui 1 occupo totus insula, 3 trajicio, et 4 subigo multus civitas.

Longus sum 2 recenseo quantus Annibal 1 patro bellum, infidie et perfidia, in ego exercitusque noster, et postremo in suis focus, populi urbs, et 3 interficio commilito; 3 dico tamen tu compendium, quodrigenti noster oppidum 2 deleo is.

Urbs 1 occupo Aristotimus, qui multus ex primores 3 occido, plus 3 ago in exilium. Ætolus 3 peto per legatus, uti 3 reddo uxor et liberi exul, primo 1 nego. Postea, quasi pœnitet, 1 do omnis matrona potestas 3 proficiscor suus.

Interim 1 nuncio Æmilius, Romanus dux 3 mitto senatus octoginta navis; qui res 1 do ille spes 3 restituo fortuna.

hopes of recovering his former fortune. Wherefore, before his allies revolted to the enemy, he resolves to fight, hoping the overthrow received in Greece might be repaired by a new victory.

Whilst each of the cities of Greece were desirous of domineering, they were all ruined. For Philip, king of Macedonia plotting against their common liberty, whilst he fomented the quarrels of the cities, by giving his assistance to the weaker, he obliged both the conquerors and conquered alike, to come under the yoke.

High and low among the Gabini, believed Sextus Tarquinius sent them by the Gods. He was likewise very much beloved by the soldiers, by undergoing dangers and fatigues, and by generously bestowing the plunder on them; that his father Tarquin was not more powerful at Rome, than his son was at Gabii.

The messenger being weary with asking and expecting an answer, returned to Gabii, and relates what he had said and seen; that he, whether out of passion, hatred, or pride, had not uttered one word. Sextus understood his father's meaning, and took off the great men of the city, by accusing them to the people.

His brother Æcides succeeded him, who got the ill-will of

Itaque priusquam socius
3. deficeo hostis, 3 status
3 decerno prælum, spe-
rens clades acceptus in
Græcia, passum 2. abo-
leo novus victoria.

Dum singulus civitas
Græcia sum cupidus et
dominor, omnis 4. pereor.
Nam Philippus, rex Ma-
cedonia 1. insidior, com-
munis libertas, cum 3
alo. contentio civitas, 3
fero auxilium inferior, 3
cogo omnis victor. et
victus pariter 4. subeo ju-
gum.

Summus infimusque
Gabinus 3. credo Sextus
Tarquinius 3. mitto sui
Deus. Valde etiam 3.
diligio miles, 4. ob eo pe-
riculum et labor, et mu-
nifice 4. largior præda;
ut pater Tarquinius non
sum potentior Roma,
quam filius sum Gabii.

Nuncius fessus 1. in-
terrogo et 1. expecto res-
ponsum, 4. redeo Gabii,
et 3. refero quis 3. dico
et 2. video; is, seu ira,
seu odium, seu superbia,
nullus vox 3. emitto.
Sextus 3. intelligo mens
pater, et 3. interimo pri-
mores civitas, 1. crimi-
nor apud populum.

Frater Æcides 3. suc-
cedo is, qui 3. contraho

his subjects, by wearying them with continual wars against the Macedonians. Wherefore being forced into banishment, he left his young son Pyrrhus in the kingdom; who being sought for by the people, to be put to death, was taken away privately, and carried into Illyricum.

When Scipio's son was taken passing into Asia in a small ship, by Antiochus, he neither treated about the redeeming him, nor suffered the senate to treat about it; but, as was worthy of his majesty, said, that he would recover him by arms. At last Antiochus sent him his son again for nothing.

When he came to the administration of the government, he did not so much think of governing, as of increasing his kingdom. Wherefore he subdued the Scythians, till that time invincible, who had cut off Sopyrion, a general of Alexander the great, with thirty thousand men, and had slain Cyrus, king of the Persians, with two hundred thousand.

He now repented of the fact, and resolved to die. He wept, embraced the dead, and confessed his madness; took the spear, and turns it upon himself, and had ended his life, if his friends had not come in. This resolution of dying, continued some days.

offensa civis, 1 fatigabile assiduus bellum contra Macedo. Quase actus in exilium, & relinquo filius meus Pyrrhus parvulus in regnum, qui quaesitus populus 1 nego, & subtrahere furtim, et & deferro in Illyricum.

Eum Scipio filius & capio Antiochus trajiciens in Asia parvus navigium, nec 1 tracto & redimo filius nec & permitto senatus ago is; sed ut dignus, sum majestas is, & dico sui & recipio is arma. Tandem Antiochus & remitto is filius gratis.

Cum 4 venio administratione regnum, non tam 1 cogito & rego quam 2 augeo regnum. Itaque 1 perdomo Scythas, usque ad id tempus invictus, qui & doleo Sopyrion, dum Alexander magnus, triginta mille vir, et 1 truido Cyrus rex Persa, ducenta mille.

Jam penitet is factum, et volo & morior. 2 Fleo, & amplector mortuum, et 2 fateor dementia meus; & attingo telum, et in fini & verto, et 4 finio vita meus, nisi amicus 4 intervenio. Illic voluntas & morior & maneo aliquot dies.

At last Alexander ordered himself to be adored. The most violent among the Recusants was Callisthenes, which thing was the ruin of him, and many of the great men of the Macedonians. For they were all put to death, under the pretence of a plot. Nevertheless, the custom of saluting their king was retained by the Macedonians.

¶ Philip himself who when the last year he had tried to draw our youth hence into Eubœa, by promising, that he would carry on the war against Nabis, when he saw that we would not be engaged in the Roman war, forgetting that alliance which he now talks so much of, left us to be rifled and plundered by Nabis and the Lacedæmonians.

The tyrant at first denied that he would take the town, unless he was sent for by a decree of the Argives themselves; afterwards, when he heard that they had not only rejected him, but abominated even the name of the tyrant, thinking he had now got an occasion of plundering them, he bids Philocles deliver the city when he would.

After Marcellus had entered the country of the Boii, the soldiers being fatigued, all day with making a way, Carolanus, king of the Boii, attacked him, pitching his camp up-

Tandem Alexander 2 jubeo sui 1 adoro. Acer inter recusans sum Callisthenes, qui sum exitium ille, et multus princeps Macedo. Nam omnis 3 interficio, sub species infidiæ. Tamen nos 1 saluto rex 2 retineo Macedo.

Ipsæ Philippus, qui 2 polliceor prior annus sui adversus. Nabis bellum 3 gero, quum 1 tento noster juvenis hinc in Eubœa 3 extraho, postea quam nos nolo 1 illigo Romanus bellum 2 video, oblitus societas is qui nunc 1 jacto, 3 vasto et 1 depopulo Nabis ac Lacedæmonius 3 reliquo.

Tyrannus primo 1 nego urbs sui 3 accipio, nisi Argivi ipsæ decretum accessit sum; deinde, ut 4 audio non 1 aspernor modo, sed 1 abominor etiam nomen tyrannus, causa sui spolio is nactus ratus, 8 trado ubi volo urbs Philocles 2 jubeo.

Postquam Marcellus 3 ingredior fines Boii, miles fatigatus per totus dies via, facio. Carolanus, regulus Boii, castra in tumultu, quidam po-

on an hill, with a great army, and slew three thousand. Several illustrious persons fell in that battle.

He sent an army from Ephesus to Smyrna to besiege it; and ordered the forces that were at Abydus, leaving only a small garrison to be led to besiege Lampfacus. Nor did he only terrify them by force, but by talking mildly to them, and chiding them for their rashness and obstinacy, by his ambassadors, he endeavored to put them in hopes, that they should shortly have what they desired.

Damocritus told the Lacedæmonian tyrant, that the cities upon the sea-coast being taken from him, he was quite disabled; that he had from thence his soldiers, from thence his ships and naval allies; that he being in a manner shut up within his own walls, saw the Achæans domineering in Peloponnesus; that he could never have an opportunity of recovering his own again, if he neglected that which then was.

Nabis immediately sent about all the towns upon the sea-coast, to raise seditions in them, and he brought some of the leading men over to his side by presents; others, that continued resolutely in the Roman alliance he put to death. The care of defending the Lacedæmonians upon the sea-coast, had

nens, cum magnus manus 4 adior, tria mille 3 occido. Illustis vir aliquot 8 eado in is prælium.

Exercitus ab Ephesus ad Smyrna 2 obfideo 3 mitto; et qui Abydus copia sum, præsidium tantum modicus relictus, 3 duco Lampfacus 2 obfideo 2 jubeo. Nec vis tantum 2 terreo, sed per legatus leniter 3 alloquor, 1 castigoque, temeritas et pertinacia, spes 1 conor 3 facio, brevi qui 3 peto 2 habeo.

Damocritus tyrannus Lacedæmonius 3 dico, ademptus maritimus civitas, 1 enervo fui prorsus; inde miles, inde naves, navalisque focus 2 habeo; inclusus suus propè murus Achæus 2 video dominans in Peloponnesus; nunquam 2 habeo 1 recupero suus occasio, si is qui tum sum 3 negligo.

Nabis extemplo circa omnis vicus maritimus 3 dimitto, seditio in is 2 misceo, et alius princeps donum causa suus 3 perduco, alius pertinaciter in societas Romanus manens 3 occido. Achæus omnis maritimus Lacedæmonius 2 tueor T.

been committed by Quinctius to the Achæans.

The Ætolians advised them earnestly, to take the king for their friend and ally ; for that he had not passed over into Europe for the sake of making war, but freeing Greece, and, in reality truly, not in word and pretence, as the Romans had done ; that the Roman's aid was far off, and their enemy Antiochus, whom they could not resist with their own force, was before their gates.

Quinctius cura 1 mando.

Ætoli magnopere 2 suadeo, ut rex 3 assumo socius et amicus ; non enim is 3 infero bellum, sed 1 libero Græcia causa in Europa 3 trajicio et res quidem non verbum et simulatio, qui 3 facio Romanus ; Romanus procul auxilium, et hostis Antiochus, qui 3 resisto vires suas non possum, ante porta sum.

CHAP. XXVIII.

A noun having no word whereof it may be governed is the ablative. * *Having*, after and *when*, are likewise signs of the same before a verb transitive.

Quibuslibet verbis additur, &c.

HAVING thus encouraged his soldiers, he made war upon SIC 1 excito miles, bellum 3 infero Rōmā-

* In this case, the verb must be made by the participle of the preterperfect tense, agreeing with the word before the verb if passive ; but with the word after the verb if active, in the ablative case. If the Latin verb be a deponent, the same principle is made use of in the nominative ; but if it be neuter, then use cum or quum with the subjunctive mood ; which may likewise be used where the verb is transitive, whether deponent or no.

The participle of the present tense transitive, when the substantive is the nominative to a verb, is likewise generally best rendered by the participle of the preterperfect tense agreeing with the substantive following put in the ablative case.

the Romans. But king Ptolemy being dead in Egypt, the kingdom, and his wife, queen Cleopatra, are delivered to Ptolemy, who reigned at Cyrene: Ptolemy was glad of this, that he had received his brother's kingdom without any dispute.

Antiochus being cut off with all his army, in Parthia, his brother Demetrius being delivered from the siege of the Parthians, whilst all Syria was in mourning for the loss of the army, as if the wars which he and his brother had made upon the Parthians, in which the one had been taken, and the other slain, had succeeded happily, resolves to make war upon Egypt: Cleopatra, his mother in law, promising him the kingdom of Egypt, in reward of his assistance against her brother.

When these things were told at Rome, the senate gave the command of the Achaian war to the consul: who having immediately provided all things necessary, and carried off his army, gave the enemies an opportunity of fighting; but they thinking more of plunder than fighting, brought waggons along with them, to carry off the spoil of the enemy.

Orofernes having entered into an alliance with the Antiochians, then offended at Demetrius, resolves to drive him out

nus. At Ptolemæus rex mortuus in Ægyptus, regnum et uxor Cleopatra regina defero, is, qui 1 regno Cyrenæ: Ptolemæus sum lætus hic, quod 3 recipio fraternus regnum sine certamen.

Antiochus deletus, omnis copia, in Parthia, frater is Demetrius liberatus obsidio Parthus, cum omnis Syria sum in luctus propter amissus exercitus, quasi bellum qui ipse et frater 3 infero Parthus, in qui alter 3 capio, alter 3 occido, 3 cedo. prospere, 3 statuo bellum 3 infero Ægyptus: Cleopatra, socrus, pollicens is regnum Ægyptus, in præmium auxilium adversus frater suus.

Hic nuncio Roma, senatus 3 decerno summa bellum Achaiacus consul; qui 2 provideo. statim omnis necessarius, et 1 deporto exercitus, 3 facio hostis copia 1 pugno; sed ille, cogitans magis præda quam bellum, plaustrum sui 3 duco, 1 reporto spoliū hostis.

Orofernes 4 in eo societas Antiochenus, tunc offensus Demetrius, 3 constituo 3 pello ipse reg-

of his kingdom, by whom he had been restored. When Demetrius knew this, he spared his life, lest Ariarathes should be delivered from the fear of war; but orders him to be kept bound at Seleucia.

The enemies after they knew of his coming, having raised great forces, attacked our army in their march; their horse being beat, and our men pursuing them, they all on a sudden shewed their foot, which they had planted in ambuscade in a valley; these setting upon our scattered men, renewed the fight.

The Sotiates big with their former victories, thought the preservation of Aquitain depended upon their valor. But our men desired it should be seen what they could do without their general and the other legions, a young man being their leader; at last the enemy turned their backs, a great number of which being slain, Crassus began to assault the town of the Sotiates.

This matter being proposed to a council, when he found they all thought the same thing, he appoints the next day for the engagement: about break of day, having drawn out his forces, two lines of battle being formed, and the auxiliaries placed in the middle of the army,

num, qui 3 restituo. Demetrius 3 cognosco hic, 3 parco vita is, ne Ariarathes 1 libero metus bellum; sed 2 jubeo is 4 custodio vincus Seleucia.

Hostis 3 cognosco is adventus, 3 cogo magnus copia, 3 adior noster agmen in iter; equitatus pulsus et noster insequens, subito 3 ostendo pedestris copia, qui 1 colloco in insidiæ in convalis; hic 3 adior noster dispersus, 1 renovo prælium.

Sotiates fretus superior victoria, 1 puto salus totus Aquitania 2 pendeo ex virtus suus. Noster autem 3 cupio 3 perspicio quis possum 3 facio sine imperator et reliquus legio, adolescentulus dux; tandem hostis 3 verto tergum, qui magnus numerus interfectus, Crassus, capi 1 oppugno oppidum Sotiates.

Hic res delatus concilium, cum 3 cognosco omnis 4 sentio idem, 3 constituo proximus dies pugna: primus lux 3 produco copiarum, et duplex acies, 3 instituo, et auxilium 1 colloco in medius acies, 1 expecto quis

he waited to see what measures the enemy would take.

You know that those whom I have mentioned just now, having carried their empire beyond the Ionian Sea, even into Sicily, set no bounds to their greediness, before they lost their whole empire; and their harbors and ships being delivered to the enemy, received a garrison into their city.

The consuls made use of the dictator's army to the Volscian war, and having attacked the unwary enemy, took Sora. The temple of Moneta was dedicated in the year after it was vowed, C. Marcus Rutilus and T. Manlius Torquatus being consuls. A prodigy immediately followed the dedication, like the old prodigy of Mount Alba.

consilium hostis & capio.

4 Scio is qui memini modo, & profero imperium ultra mare Ionius, usque in Sicilia, & impono nullus modus cupiditas, antequam & amitto totus imperium; et portus navisque & trado hostis, & recipio praesidium in urbs.

Consul & utor exercitus dictator ad bellum Volscus, et adortus incautus hostis, & capio Sora. Aedes Moneta 1 dedico annus postquam 2 voveo, C. Marcus Rutilus et T. Manlius Torquatus consul. Prodigium extemplo & sequor dedicatio, similis vetus prodigium mons Albanus.



3.⁶⁶

